

NOTE

Effective 1 April 1981 the People's Republic of China volume of the DAILY REPORT will be renamed China. As of that date, material from Taiwan media will be published in the same volume as material from the PRC. All items taken from Hong Kong media which deal with the PRC will also be published in this volume. This change is being made for the convenience of analysts who prefer that these materials appear in a single volume rather than in two volumes as heretofore.

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 064

3 April 1981

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VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

OWO21602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yu Qiuli met with Rene Ortiz, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and his wife and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. This is the first time OPEC has sent representatives to visit China.

During the meeting, Yu Qiuli, who is also the State Energy Commission minister, said, "We hope to strengthen and increase contacts and exchange experiences with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its member states in order to develop our economy in common with OPEC countries."

Dr Ortiz said, "The purpose for the establishment of this organization was and is always to promote the developing countries' economy."

Also present at the meeting was Min Yu, Chinese vice minister of the petroleum industry. The OPEC party arrived in Beijing March 30 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

NATO OFFICIAL ON SOVIET MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

OWO10844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--A NATO official told newsmen at the NATO headquarters here this afternoon that the alliance rejects, as it did in 1979, a Soviet proposal for the moratorium on LRTNF (long-range theatre nuclear forces) deployment at the existing level, and "remains firmly committed to the December 1979 decision." NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) today held its seventh meeting since its inception in December 1979 and its first since the new U.S. Administration took office. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs chaired the meeting.

At a press briefing after the meeting, the official said, the moratorium proposal made both in Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress and in his letters sent recently to Western leaders is the latest Soviet attempt to perpetuate the existing Soviet LRTNF superiority and to divide the U.S. from its allies. Since the alliance rejected the concept of a freeze in December 1979, the imbalance has increased significantly with the continued deployment of SS-20's and other systems. Indeed, the Soviets have already deployed more warheads on SS-20's than NATO has planned in its modernization program. Thus the Soviet proposal seeks to keep NATO at zero while leaving the Soviets free to intensify the threat.

In December 1979 NATO made a two-track decision, to deploy from late 1983 on the one hand 572 single-warhead cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to counter the more than 200 triple-warhead Soviet SS-20's already in place, and to pursue on the other hand hard negotiations with the Soviet Union to achieve East-West nuclear parity in Europe.

The official also noted that an agreement was achieved at today's meeting to proceed with the modernization of LRTNF as it is necessary both in enhancing alliance security and brightening the prospects for a successful and credible arms control effort based on equality. The allied preparations for modernization are moving forward on schedule. He said NATO is not rejecting negotiations which are aimed at achieving meaningful arms control based on equitable and verifiable limitations.

However, he pointed out, the Soviets remain committed to increasing their already heavy preponderance in LRTNF and they have not yet accepted the concept of equality and the goal of reduced force levels. Their force programs flatly contradict their claim to be interested in serious negotiations.

He stressed there was agreement that alliance's solidarity has been a critical factor in the progress thus far achieved in pursuing both tracks of the December 1979 decision. There was unity and their is unity now, he said. Continued unity of purpose and fruitful collaboration will be vital ingredients of future success.

NATO COMMANDER QUESTIONED ON SOVIET THREAT

OWO30118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 2 Apr (XINHUA)---While NATO is facing ever greater offensive menace from Russia, the peoples of the allied countries must recognize its criticality and be prepared to sacrifice more than in the past, said SACEUR (Supreme Allied Commander Europe) General Rogers at a press conference prior to the opening of the ceremony observing SHAPE's (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) 30th anniversary at its headquarters, Mons, Belgium, this afternoon.

General Rogers expressed his belief to newsmen that the NATO member countries have all perceived the dangers. Since the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have now surpassed NATO in all abilities, the allies should make up their minds to provide new resources for strengthening their defence. In his personal opinion, he added, in their strives to attain and maintain security, the allied nations must first implement NATO's December 1979 decision on modernizing theatre nuclear forces, and then emphasis must go to conventional forces.

In response to a question from XINHUA, he said there was a need for NATO countries to have a new global strategy especially after the Afghanistan event. Although SHAPE's major responsibility is still for security within the NATO boundary, certain member countries would have to meet challenges in outside areas of vital importance to the alliance. Other allies should do more to make up the slack in defence of Europe.

Present at the following ceremony was NATO's Secretary General Luns.

Established on April 4, 1951, SHAPE is NATO's highest command in Europe and covers a land mass of nearly two million square kilometers from northern Norway through southeastern Turkey. To the east of SHAPE is the Warsaw Pact's military machine also with huge forces.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK021014 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 81 p 6

[Report: "Reagan Is in Good Condition After Surgery and Begins To Exercise His Duties"]

[Text] President Reagan, who just escaped an assassination attempt, was operated on 30 March at the George Washington University Hospital to have a bullet removed from his body. He was in good condition after surgery and resumed his presidential duties in bed the following day.

Dr Dennis O'Leary, one of the surgeons who operated on Reagan, said on 31 March that the President was in "good condition" after surgery and that everything was normal. Reports said Reagan started to read newspapers the next day. As estimated by the surgeons, Reagan could be discharged within 2 weeks, but could possibly take 3 months to recover fully.

According to reports, after finishing breakfast on 31 March, Reagan used his breakfast tray to sign a bill handed him by his top aides on stopping a scheduled increase in dairy subsidies. This was a special arrangement made by Reagan's team to reassure the people. After visiting Reagan in the hospital on 31 March, Vice President George Bush also emphasized that the President was still carrying out his duties and that there was no need for him to exercise authority on behalf of the President.

The surgeons also said after a complete examination that the condition of White House Press Secretary James Brady, who had been hit in the brain, has "improved a great deal."

U.S. news agencies said dissension arose among the Cabinet members during the short time when Alexander Haig was temporarily in charge of work in the White House and was in command of the situation room and troop deployment. However, the White House called this a normal arrangement.

The day after the assassination attempt, the temporarily disarrayed U.S. money market returned to normal. The stock exchanges conducted business as usual and the price of gold dropped both in the United States and in Europe. According to a New York TIMES report, it may be of great help to Reagan's economic program and enable him to obtain Congress approval. It is said that "this surprise assault may win him sympathy."

U.S. politicians including Senator Edward Kennedy and Congressman Stan Parris demanded that measures be taken to prevent such violent assassination attempts from occurring. Parris said he was going to propose a bill on meting out severe punishment for crimes involving the assassination of the President and high ranking government officials.

There were all kinds of stories and speculations in the press about the motive of the assailant John Warnock Hinckley in attempting to assassinate the President. According to the New York TIMES, Hinckley was a member of an ultraconservative political organization based in Los Angeles called "Posse Comitatus," which used a hangman's noose as its insignia. Some reports even said that he was trying to show his "love" for a Hollywood actress through an "heroic act" which might cause his life. There was also a report saying that a person who claimed to be a member of the "global liberation army organization" had called a newspaper office and said they were responsible for the assassination.

Different countries continue to respond to the assassination attempt on Reagan. Some Western leaders worried that this incident might slow down the pace of the United States in formulating its foreign policy. The Japanese Government also worried that Japan-U.S. relations, especially the forthcoming summit between the heads of the two countries, might be affected. Upon hearing news about Reagan's speedy recovery, state leaders in the West "all are relieved."

RENMIN RIBAO on Reactions

HK021200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 81 p 6

[Newsletter from RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yan [1728 1759]: "After the Assassination Attempt on Reagan"]

[Text] An assassination attempt was made on President Ronald Reagan at the entrance of the Washington Hilton Hotel. The television cameramen were at that moment recording the President's activity on the spot, so that the TV stations could transmit the event very shortly afterward. TV viewers throughout the United States saw the whole course of this shocking event almost at the same time as it happened.

The huge shock wave caused by this sudden event touched every corner. The spokesman of George Washington University Hospital briefed newsmen many times a day on the condition of the President and the three others who were wounded.

To many Americans, this was a "sudden" but not "unexpected" event. In its 31 March editorial, the Washington POST said straightforwardly: "'I knew they would do this'-- this was the earliest response from a bystander after hearing the news about the assassination of Mr. Reagan. [as published] This immediately entered our minds (we know about these sorts of things very well and have gotten used to them) as we remember the scenes of John Kennedy being shot dead in Dallas and George Wallace being shot in Maryland years ago." Reagan's daughter predicted during last year's presidential campaign that her father could possibly be in danger if he was elected. Unfortunately, her prediction was correct.

Deeds of violence have developed to the point of shooting the President. This naturally has aroused universal indignation, but, people can do nothing about it. Senator Edward Kennedy whose two elder brothers were shot dead was disturbed. He called for "bearing an important responsibility in whatever way we possibly can to rid this society and to rid this country of the kind of violence and hatred that we have seen." Senator Daniel Moynihan loudly appealed to the public: "How much shooting is going to have to happen before we get rid of those guns?" Just before the shooting, President Reagan had delivered a speech to a meeting of a trade council. He said: "The primary function of government is to protect its people and not to supervise their lives. What are the results if we go against this principle? One of the results is that the crime rate has risen by 10 percent, and one feels unsafe in the street and is afraid at home." However, a few minutes later, his words were fulfilled on himself. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger pointed out in a recent report which attracted widespread attention: "The major cities in the United States are in a state of terror." He called for taking resolute measures to cope with the continuously rising crime rate. The United States has always ranked first among Western industrial countries as far as crime rate is concerned.

Guns are involved in most of the criminal cases in the United States. This is because everyone in the United States can buy a gun. The 25-year-old assassin John Hinckley brought the revolver which he used to shoot Reagan in October last year. He once possessed three guns. However, in the United States, there has been an endless controversy over whether guns should be controlled by law. The National Rifle Association which opposes the control of guns is highly influential in the Congress, so that a gun control bill which wins the support of the majority of people cannot be adopted. Reagan himself opposes the control of guns. Even at the very time when Reagan was being shot, the Congress was still engaged in a debate and could not draw a conclusion. Some people say that this assassination attempt on Reagan would facilitate the adoption of a gun control bill. Others are not so optimistic, saying that the enthusiasm at present may last for a moment but the bill will be put aside soon afterward because the ones who are the most influential speak the loudest. And this has always been the case.

What will be the psychological effects of the shooting of Reagan on U.S. society?

People are divided in their views. Some are pessimistic while others are optimistic.

Some people hold that the release of the hostages by Iran, the proposal of the economic recovery plan by the new administration and the strong U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union have given them the confidence and the hope of a change for the better. The shooting of Reagan was like pouring cold water on them. They worry that the enthusiasm of the whole country will be dampened and disappointment will take the place of hope. The Reagan administration's economic plan has met numerous obstacles in the Congress. Now it will probably have to meet still greater obstacles. Those who are optimistic hold a completely different view. They say that the American people have always had the tradition of sympathizing with a victim and that after his recovery, Reagan will probably win greater sympathy and support from the public and, conversely, this may bring about the early approval of his economic plan by the Congress.

As the initial shock is subsiding and after learning the news that Reagan will be discharged from the hospital very soon, the nation has begun to calm down gradually. What results this event has produced have yet to be observed.

Correspondent Notes Reaction

OWO21855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 2 Apr 81

["After Shock, and What?--Correspondent Peng Di on Assassination Attempt on Ronald Reagan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Few Americans seemed to be really surprised at the assassination attempt on their President, a shocking event of no small significance to the world. It took place at downtown Hilton Hotel which is only two kilometers from the White House, but the tension and disturbance was so brief that soon afterwards only a few policemen were found guarding the spot, plus an insignificant number of people coming to the scene out of curiosity or special interest.

The Boston GLOBE calls such attempts "a distressingly familiar habit" in the U.S. history. Reagan is but one of the nine presidents on whose life attempts were made. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and John Kennedy were assassinated. Roosevelt and Truman escaped narrowly. Other prominent figures were killed in large numbers and a r greater number of ordinary people were daily shot dead in U.S. society. Statistical figures show that there is a murder case in every 25 minutes in the country, and a total of more than 10,000 people are killed by pistol in the United States each year.

When 25-year-old John Hinckley was firing shots at Reagan, word came from Atlanta that one more black kid was killed, bringing the total number of the slain innocent black children to 21, while the killer was still at large. The federal investigation bureau indicated that cases of violence in the United States in the past year had increased 13 percent over the previous year.

On the day of the assassination attempt on President Reagan, Senator Henry Jackson said deplorably: "What can we say? We hope against hope that with the tragedies of the past, there won't be another. But there is."

Senator Edward Kennedy, whose two brothers had been assassinated, said with deep feelings at a gathering two days later, "Before the latest flash of gunfire fades from our conscience into the darker pages of our history, we must ask of ourselves why we abide the continuing carnage of the gun and the bullet, the murder and the assassin." He also pointed out: An American President has got more protection than anyone else does, but even he cannot avoid the danger of a gun assault; so one can well imagine how much danger the average American has to face in their everyday life.

All these statements reflect a mood of dejection or desperation which seems to be reigning over America.

But what's to be done?--this is a question the public raises each time assassination is attempted. A fresh round of discussion has started. Although new viewpoints are few, the mood verges on desperation. People keep asking? Should or shouldn't the government step up control of pistols--the most convenient instruments for manslaughter? Special reference is made to the West German model "Saturday night special," which was used in the assault on Mr Reagan. Other questions include: How can apparent homicidal suspects be allowed to run at large or go on committing evils until they are legally convicted? Is the law made to protect citizens or to give its aegis to evildoers?

The discussion weighs more heavily on the question of how the President can gain more access to the people while ensuring his own personal safety. But just like all previous ones, this discussion has failed to touch on the root cause of the matter. A recent newspaper article pointed out that violences in the United States have reached disastrous proportions and pistols have been available more easily than beef pies. This predilection for pistols is itself symbolic of a morbid society, the article said. An attractive piece for its in-depth analysis, this article, unfortunately, turns out to be a collection of comments made by Europeans. For such good analyses, American authors are few and far between. Perhaps what the Boston GLOBE said was true: Even if they sometimes do feel worried and painful about such things, Americans are too accustomed to these things to notice them at all. The Chinese have a saying to match: Old things die hard.

WEINBERGER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY PROGRAM

OW030808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger today presented the Reagan administration's program to "revitalize American military strength" to the Senate Budget Committee. He stressed that lack of perception of U.S. inability to respond adequately and promptly to Soviet challenges "has served to encourage Soviet and Soviet-inspired exploitation of areas of instability." He asked for approval for a supplementary appropriation of \$6.8 billion for FY 1981 and a \$25.8 billion amendment to the FY 1982 budget. These represent increases of 4 percent and 13 percent respectively over the budget and the program inherited from the Carter administration.

Weinberger said: "We are being forced into a continuing and, apparently, long-term military and political competition with the Soviets, and we are not maintaining a competitive position." Quoting CIA estimates, he said the dollar-cost of the Soviet military effort is approximately 50 percent larger than that of the U.S. and Soviet effort is likely to continue to grow at about three percent a year. "The Soviet investment program (procurement, military construction, and research and development) is about 90 percent larger than that of the U.S., adding on the order of \$50 billion per year investment more than the U.S. The cumulative excess of Soviet investment over that of the U.S. in the last decade is \$355 billion in 1982 dollars." He said, "If this trend is not reversed, by the middle eighties' we will clearly be second in military power to the Soviet Union." The secretary of defense declared, "It would be dangerously naive to expect the Soviet Union, if it once achieves clear military superiority, not to try to exploit their military capability even more fully than they are now doing." Weinberger pointed out that "aggressive Soviet activity around the globe," unchallenged in recent years by the U.S., has led to Soviet gains and the growing perception that the Soviets and their proxies are able to act with impunity.

He added, "This trend must be halted and then reversed. Our proposed increases (of the military budget) would significantly and quickly strengthen our ability to respond to the Soviet threat at all levels of conflict and in all the areas of the world vital to our national interest."

He declared that the present administration will emphasise expenditure firstly for the enhancing of the readiness of the military forces; secondly improving the quality of its personnel; thirdly the modernization of weapons and finally shipbuilding in order to control the seas. He noted, "We must have naval superiority."

Weinberger attached great geopolitical importance to southwest Asia and the Arabian Gulf, declaring this area is and will be "the fulcrum of contention for the foreseeable future." "We have to be there," adding, "and we will confront by military force if necessary, any Soviet or Soviet-inspired threat" to the region.

Citing historical experiences, he warned, "Nations may reach such a level of unpreparedness that they will become afraid to redress the situation for fear of provoking the conflict they are seeking to prevent." He said, "The refusal to respond to a major challenge," "has invited conflict."

Weinberger expressed the opinion that arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union had gained very little. He said, SALT I did not significantly impede the growth of Soviet strategic offensive capacity. SALT II would have permitted a further enormous increase in Soviet offensive capability "while presenting the danger of lulling us into a false sense of security." He stressed, "We are not abandoning hope for arms control, but we are abandoning unwarranted illusions."

David Jones, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Budget Committee meeting that there has been a general underestimation of Soviet military capabilities, and their willingness to use their power. He directed particular attention to the Soviets increase of forces in southwest Asia to twenty-five divisions since the invasion of Afghanistan. He said although the Soviets are confronted with many problems and difficulties at home and with many countries, including a billion Chinese at the backdoor, and the dilemma of whether or not to invade Poland on the West, the next few years will be fraught with danger. He said that the U.S. needs to have the will and the determination as well as the capability to "convince the Soviets that they cannot fish in troubled waters without some risks to themselves."

BRIEFS

SINO-U.S. SERVICE CENTER--Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The China Scientific Instrument Company and the U.S. Beckman Instrument Company have set up a technical service center which opens in Beijing today. This service center will install and repair Beckman instruments sold to China and sponsor instrument exhibitions and forums on the use of such instruments. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 23 Mar 81 OW]

CHINESE-AMERICAN WRITERS--A seven-member delegation of Chinese-American writers led by (Wang Jinyu) visited Nanjing, Jiangsu, on 25 March in the company of Bi Shuowang, writer and responsible person of the Chinese Writers Association's Department of Relationship With Foreign Countries. (Hai Xiao), vice chairman of the Jiangsu chapter of the Chinese Writers Association, greeted and saw off the delegation at the airport. Members of the delegation are all Taiwan college graduates who furthered their studies in the United States and who are now teaching at American Universities or are engaged in literary creation and research. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

PRC WILL SUPPORT JAPANESE BID FOR OLYMPIC SITE

OW020321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Nagoya, 2 Apr (KYODO)--China Wednesday assured Japan of its full support for Nagoya's bid to host the 1988 summer Olympic games. The assurance was given by Song Zhong, visiting secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, at a press conference in this western Japan city Wednesday night.

Though terming it as his personal view, Song predicted that if Nagoya and Seoul compete to be the 1988 host, all members of the International Olympic Committee would vote for Nagoya. A city hosting Olympics requires good conditions in economic and urban environment aspects and the city of Nagoya is in a proper condition in this point, he said. Song visited here to attend a memorial game for the 10th anniversary of the world table tennis championships.

Touching on Sino-Taiwan relations in sports games, Song said China would participate in any events Taiwan joins, if principles are met. China agrees to the final agreement reached last month between the IOC and the Taiwanese Olympic Committee on Taiwanese future participation in Olympics, Song told newsmen. Earlier reports said Taiwan agreed to rename its Olympic committee the "China Taipei Olympic Committee" and change the design of its flag and emblem.

China will not refuse to "coexist" with Taiwan in international sports meets, if each international sports federation revises its rules under the new formula agreed on between the IOC and the Taiwanese Olympic Committee, Song said. As a possible site where Chinese and Taiwanese players might first compete, Song mentioned the youth softball world championships to be held in Edmonton, Canada, July 5-12.

CPP'S LI XIANNIAN MEETS DPRK CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW011935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with a government cultural delegation from Korea led by Kim Yu-chong, vice chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations. Li Xiannian said, "The Sino-Korean friendship cemented with blood withstood historical tests. We learned from and supported each other." He said that he hoped China and Korea would strengthen cooperation in culture and in other fields.

A 1961-1982 cultural exchange plan between the two countries was discussed at talks this morning. Kim Yu-chong said, "We came to China with the friendship of the Korean people. We shall see with our own eyes that the Chinese people are striving to realize the modernization program. We wish you every success."

Also present at the meeting were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China. After the meeting, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honor of the Korean guests. The delegation arrived here yesterday.

GENG BIAO MEETS DPRK CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

OW030854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao met and had a cordial conversation here today with a visiting civil aviation delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Chang-kuk, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Bureau.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Present at the meeting were Shen Tu, director of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) as well as Mr Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the DPRK to China. The delegation arrived here on March 31 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the CAAC.

DPRK SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS MEET IN PYONGYANG

OW011703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--A national meeting of scientists and technicians aimed at bringing up the country's scientific and technical level has just wound up here, reported NODONG SINMUN today. President Kim Il-song came to the meeting yesterday and posed for a group photograph with the participants in the meeting. This meeting, lasting three days ending yesterday, was also attended by Yi Chong-ok and other Korean party and state leaders.

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting. Twenty scientists and technical workers spoke at the meeting. The meeting called on all scientific and technical workers to strive to solve scientific and technical problems arising in the course of realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. It urged them to adopt a revolutionary working style in study so as to bring the country's science and technology to the world level at an early date. The meeting also stressed the importance of developing basic scientific branches. It encouraged working people to participate in part-work-and-part-study organizations so as to produce a backup force for the scientific and technical front. A letter to South Korean scientists and technicians for a joint struggle to promote the reunification of the fatherland was adopted at the meeting.

DPRK PAPER CONDEMNS SENTENCES FOR ROK DEMOCRATS

OW201556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today condemned the South Korean military clique for turning down on March 31 an appeal collectively lodged to the "supreme court" in early February by over 80 South Korean students and democrats who were sentenced to capital punishment and heavy penalties for being involved in the popular uprising in Kwangju city last May. The commentary stressed that all the charges against them are fabricated and any punishment on them is illegal. The South Korean military court has imposed death sentence upon three of the accused, life imprisonment upon 7 and prison terms up to 15 years on the rest.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S CHOIR--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--A 40-member children's choir from Takushima of Japan made its debut here this evening opening a 10-day tour of China. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for Defense of Children, met with leader Ekiji Matsumura, deputy leader Takahiko Murasaki, conductor Shuho Ueda and piano accompanist and art director Yoshiko Tsutsui, and representatives from the choir itself. At the end of the concert, Kang took the stage and congratulated the singers. Lin Lin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, presented the choir with a pennant which said: "The Sino-Japanese people will forge friendship from generation to generation." Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the friendship association, and Zhang Xiangshan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association and the director of the Central Broadcasting Administration. Japanese Ambassador to China Zenzo Yoshida and Mrs Yoshida also attended. The choir will also perform in Nanjing and Shanghai. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

THAI PRIME MINISTER CONTROLS COUP SITUATION

OW030804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The radio of the joint command for national security announced at 11:30 am that the Thai national armed forces under the leadership of General Prem Tinsulanon had brought the situation under complete control. The 2nd Division of the First Army had returned to its camps in Prachin Buri Province under the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army General Prem.

It was also announced on the radio earlier at 10:26 hours that General San Chitpatima, former duty commander-in-chief of the army and head of the "revolutionary committee," and Lieutenant-General Wasin Itsarangkun, former commander of the First Army and deputy head of the "revolutionary committee," had fled abroad.

Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, secretary general of the "revolutionary committee", had led his officers and men to report to the joint command for national security under the order of General Prem Tinsulanon.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN ELECTION

HK030747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Just Stand of ASEAN"]

[Text] Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, strongly denounced the so-called "election" being held by the Heng Samrin regime. In his statement, he pointed out: "Under the shadow cast by 200,000 Vietnamese troops, the Kampuchean people cannot pursue their national interests, form a government of their own choice or freely elect their leaders." The statement solemnly declared: "The ASEAN member-states cannot recognize the validity of any election which would compel the Kampuchean people to endorse candidates foisted on them by foreign forces." This statement, which not only reflected the firm stand of the governments and people of all ASEAN countries against aggression but also the common aspiration of the peace-loving people all over the world, has the high appraisal and full support of the Chinese people.

As everyone knows, the "Heng Samrin regime" is only a puppet propped up by the bayonets of the Vietnamese authorities. For the sake of enabling this puppet to obtain legal standing internationally and thereby legalize their invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have tried everything possible from armed invasions of Thailand in an effort to force Thailand to negotiate with Heng Samrin, and injection of Heng Samrin's delegates into international conferences to the proposal of talks between the ASEAN countries and the so-called three Indochina countries. However, all these cheap tricks are of no use whatsoever, and the Heng Samrin regime has been boycotted by the international community. Under the circumstances of having reached the end of their resources, the Vietnamese authorities vainly thought of staging the farce of an "election" to give the puppet regime some semblance of "legality." However, this "emperor's new coat" concocted by the Vietnamese authorities could only more glaringly expose the contemptible figure of this puppet and make him an object of ridicule by the international community. All the cheap tricks played by the Vietnamese authorities to legalize their aggression are doomed to failure.

The Kampuchean problem was completely fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities under the support and instigation of the Soviet Union. The key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem is that Vietnam must unconditionally implement the UN resolutions, withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people settle their own problem without foreign interference. At present, the Vietnamese authorities have not only refused to withdraw their troops but have also ignored the powerful voice of the international community and continued their perverse acts.

They are trying to evade the convening of an international conference as demanded by the UN resolutions by legalizing the Heng Samrin regime and continuing to peddle the rubbish of a regional conference between the ASEAN countries and the so-called three Indochina countries in an attempt to perpetuate their military presence in Kampuchea. This statement made by Romulo, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, is a conclusive exposure of this plot of the Vietnamese authorities.

BEIJING RADIO ON NORTHERN LAOS STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

OWO21010 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[From the "Forum on International Affairs" program: "The Anti-Vietnamese Struggle of the People on the Plain of Jars, Laos"]

[Excerpts] Like the entire Lao nation, the people on the Plain of Jars have the glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. In recent years, the people on this plain have developed this glorious tradition, hoisted the banner of armed struggle and opposed control, suppression and annexation by the Vietnamese authorities.

Located west of Xiangkhoang Province in upper Laos, the Plain of Jars is a basin surrounded by mountains. It is 1,200 meters above sea level and has an area of more than 100 square kilometers. Its strategic importance has made it a place contested by all strategists since ancient times. It has come to be called "the iron gate of Laos."

Since 1893, the heroic people on the Plain of Jars have advanced wave upon wave and fought bloody battles in their century-long struggle against France and the United States. In December 1975, the Lao people finally won the war of national liberation. However, after the liberation of Laos, Vietnamese authorities did not keep their promise of withdrawing the Vietnamese division stationed in the Plain of Jars. On the contrary, they sent more than 10,000 troops, armed civilian workers, advisers and experts to the Plain of Jars under the pretext of aid and roadbuilding. They forcefully occupied places of strategic importance, key highways and important mineral districts. Two regiments totaling more than 6,000 armed Vietnamese civilian workers are along Highways 6 and 7 alone.

The Vietnamese troops have built airfields, radar stations and arsenals on the Plain of Jars. Various strongholds and military facilities are being built. Vietnamese military planes almost daily bombard the Meo people on the (Fupia) mountainous areas and spread chemical poisons. In the (Fudengshan) mineral district, Vietnamese troops opened fire and killed Lao geologists prospecting for mines in that area. The Vietnamese aggressor troops have loafed about in the city streets, picking quarrels and making trouble. In rural areas, they disturb the people and take liberties with women. They rob passersby along highways. At the border, they smash boundary markers in order to annex Lao territories. On top of that, they have openly or secretly plundered the valuable timber and minerals of Laos and have privately set up prisons to imprison Lao cadres and masses who harbor discontent against them.

In the past 2 years, there have been frequent reports of the people of the Plain of Jars rising up against the Vietnamese bandits. In (Longhei), the army men and people used hoes and clubs to wage a heroic fight against the Vietnamese bandits who annexed their homeland. Near (Kangkai), the villagers bruised Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into the village to take liberties with their women. At a ferry on the (Nangang) River, Lao soldiers rose up and killed a Vietnamese military officer who tried to ferry across the river. In (Sandan), Vietnamese civilian workers who tried to rob passersby were caught, tied hand and foot and sent to the county government. Vietnamese soldiers have been reported missing or found dead along highways. The Meo nationality guerrillas in (Shenkong) and (Longzhen) have frequently attacked the outposts and warehouses of Vietnamese aggressor troops. More and more Lao army men and people have been forced to move once again into the jungles and hoist the banner of armed struggle against the Vietnamese.

Today, the Plain of Jars, with its glorious tradition of struggling against foreign aggression, has again made its angry roar heard.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

OW021722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation with Fung King Hey, chairman and managing editor of Hong Kong's Sun Hung Kai Securities Limited and his party, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Among those present at the meeting was Lei Renmin, vice chairman of the board of directors and vice president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

CCP'S JI PENGFEI FETES AUSTRALIAN CP(M-L) CHAIRMAN

OW021715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Edward Hill, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs Hill arrived here by plane today. Mr and Mrs Hill are here on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

A banquet was given here this evening by Ji Pengfei, member of the CCP Central Committee and head of the Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and his wife, Xu Hanbing, in honor of Mr and Mrs Hill. They had a cordial talk at the banquet. Also present at the banquet was Ou Tangliang, deputy head of the Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

NEW ZEALAND OPPOSES INTERVENTION IN POLAND

OW301233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Wellington, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said here today that any action by Poland's Warsaw Pact neighbours to interfere in that country's internal affairs would be unacceptable to New Zealand. He reiterated New Zealand Government's views on the present situation in Poland in a press statement issued today. He said that he had received information which confirms recent press reports that the tensions between the Polish Government and the trade union movement have again escalated seriously. "I repeat what I said last December when the situation was thought to be equally serious," he said. "Any action by Poland's Warsaw Pact neighbours which went beyond the internationally recognised norms for relations between sovereign states," he went on, "would be unacceptable to New Zealand, as it would be to the vast majority of United Nations members."

He said that other countries must respect Poland's right to sort out its political and economic problems free from the threat of external military intervention. "Outside interference would solve none of Poland's problems but it would raise grave new issues for the world at large," the prime minister added.

Last December, Muldoon called on the Soviet Union to heed the warnings of the Western world to guarantee Poland's right to manage its own affairs and said that a Russian military intervention, like that in Afghanistan, would constitute a most serious threat to world peace.

UK'S LORD CARRINGTON MEETS PREMIER, DENG XIAOPING

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OWO21653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--China's economic cooperation and trade with foreign countries will continue to grow with readjustment bringing about a more rational national economy in the country, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington this afternoon. China's policy is to boost economic relations with other countries, Zhao Ziyang said, and the current economic and political situation in China is very good. "The peasants, workers and intellectuals are happy about the policies we are implementing," he said in the meeting at the Great Hall of the People. In the rural areas, a way has been found to bring the collective economy into full play and arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for farming. In the urban areas, industrial output has increased more than 8 per cent while the supply of energy has not increased and even has been reduced, he said. Workers have more benefits with increased powers of decision-making in their enterprises. The intellectuals have not been so happy since the 1950's, the premier told Lord Carrington. "All this ensures the continuity of our current policies," he added. We hope, Zhao Ziyang said, that after a fairly long period, well-balanced economic structures will be developed that operate in harmony, produce fairly good economic results and promise continuous growth. China's economy certainly will thrive in this period, he said.

Lord Carrington told Zhao Ziyang that he understands China's economic readjustment. "Britain is a trading country. We attach great importance to expanding trade with China," he said.

At the meeting, the premier again extended an invitation to Queen Elizabeth II to visit China on behalf of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He also extended an invitation from the Chinese Government to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to visit China.

Present at the meeting were Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain; Sir Edward Youde, deputy to the permanent under secretary of state and chief clerk, and P. Cradock, British ambassador to China.

This evening, Lord Carrington and Lady Carrington attended the first Chinese production of Shakespeare's comedy "Measure for Measure" by the Beijing People's Art Theatre.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OWO31250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be regarded as the front line in the fight against expansionism and aggression. He was speaking at a meeting with visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. "People all over the world should give active support to the resistance forces in these two countries," he said. Deng Xiaoping said the Afghan and Kampuchean problems should not be overshadowed by the problems of Poland, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war.

Lord Carrington said that the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan is essential. Their presence is detrimental to stability in the region, he said.

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Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping noted that Lord Carrington had had successful talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua over the past two days. He said: "China and Britain share each other's views on many international issues. It is useful for leaders of our two countries to exchange views in today's eventful international circumstances," he said.

Lord Carrington replied that Britain and China are in agreement on containing the Soviet Union.

Deng Xiaoping said L.I. Brezhnev talked a lot about detente at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. "However, these are but words," he said, "there isn't any change in Soviet global strategy."

On bilateral relations between China and Britain, Deng Xiaoping reiterated China's consistent stand on Hong Kong. He also said that China remains "optimistic about the development of trade relations and economic cooperation between China and Britain."

Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang and the Chinese ambassador to Britain, Ke Hua. Also on hand were Sir Edward Youde, deputy to the British permanent under secretary of state, who is accompanying Lord Carrington, and the British ambassador to China, Mr Percy Cradock. Prior to the meeting, Deng Xiaoping answered questions from British newsmen.

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY NOTT VISITS GULF REGION

OW021630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--British Defense Secretary John Nott left Manama, capital of Bahrain, yesterday upon concluding his visit to the five Gulf states, according to reports from Manama. During his tour, which began on March 23, the defense secretary discussed with leaders of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain ranging from bilateral cooperation to security problems of the Gulf region. Nott told a press conference in Abu Dhabi on March 30 that his country welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and that his country had no intention of interfering in the region's internal affairs. Britain understood the desire of the Gulf countries to keep out of international struggles, he said.

It was reported that the British defense secretary had explained to the Gulf leaders about British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stand to assist the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in defending the Gulf region. Britain had 4,000 troops in a permanent state of readiness who could be called on to defend the Gulf region in an emergency should the Gulf leaders request assistance, he added. Nott also reaffirmed "Britain's willingness to provide military and technical aid if it was asked."

FRG SAYS SOVIET NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY INTOLERABLE

OW021724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--On the eve of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Moscow trip, the West German Government told the Soviet Union today that the West will not tolerate a nuclear imbalance in favor of the Soviets. This position of West Germany is a reaffirmation of the NATO resolutions reached in December, 1979, which required modernization of the theater nuclear weapons deployed in Europe by NATO while holding talks with the Soviet Union.

During a Bundestag debate, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the Western countries will not tolerate a Soviet nuclear superiority because military imbalance is the biggest threat to peace.

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On the Soviet deployment of 200 SS-20 missile launching pads, the chancellor said his worry would not be totally allayed even if Moscow stops deploying this kind of missiles. Schmidt said members of his government are fully in support of the NATO resolutions. Answering a question of the opposition in Parliament, Klaus von Dohnanyi, state minister of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said he flatly rejected Brezhnev's proposal on postponing NATO's deployment of intermediate-range weapons in Europe. He said he wouldn't even consider it because it would mean consolidating the imbalance in favor of the Soviets. This is the unanimous view of the West German Cabinet, he said.

FRG'S SCHMIDT SAYS AID TO POLAND WILL CONTINUE

OW021728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--West Germany today emphasized the necessity to continue to aid Poland swiftly and effectively. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that it's of great significance to West Germany to prevent Poland from collapsing. Schmidt made it clear that West Germany will continue to aid Poland on condition that force is not resorted to either from inside the country or outside. He also said he has discussed the issue with American President Ronald Reagan and French President Giscard d'Estaing by telephone and there is complete harmony in their views.

According to West German spokesmen, West German aid to Poland so far has totalled nine billion marks. Since the beginning of this year, the country has given Poland 131 million marks worth of food aid, plus semi-finished products worth 114 million marks. It's predicted that during the latter half of the year, West Germany will provide Poland with about the same amount of aid as it has rendered earlier this year.

AUSTRIANS WARN USSR AGAINST INTERFERING IN POLAND

OW021623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Hundreds of Austrian citizens held a one-hour demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon, warning the Soviet Union against interfering in Poland. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "no interference in the internal affairs of Poland" and "Russians, get out of Poland". Later they handed to the Soviet Embassy a letter in which they demanded that the Soviet Union not to exert pressure on the Polish people and that it stop all its seditious propaganda against that country. The letter warned that "any political or military intervention in Poland means an assault on us."

VICE PREMIER GU MU HOLDS TALKS IN LUXEMBOURG

OW031243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean met with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu and had a friendly talk with him here today. Gu Mu conveyed to the grand duke the greetings of Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and Vice Chairman Li Xiannian of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

The grand duke expressed his understanding of the economic readjustment now underway in China. He said that Luxembourg is willing to contribute to China's four modernizations. The two sides also exchanged their views on international issues of mutual concern. The Chinese vice premier started his visit here this morning at the invitation of the Government of Luxembourg.

The Prime Minister of Luxembourg Pierre Werner met with Gu Mu this morning. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Gu Mu invited Pierre Werner to visit China at a suitable time. The prime minister accepted the invitation with pleasure. Prime Minister Werner held a banquet this evening in honor of Gu Mu and his party. Werner said in his toast that Vice Premier Gu Mu's visit will further help enhance the friendly ties between the two peoples, particularly in the field of technical cooperation. Werner said that "the good understanding between China and Europe has become a factor of stability in international life." He expressed the hope that "a unified and powerful Europe can play an increasingly great role internationally, serve the cause of peace, security and friendship among all peoples."

Gu Mu pointed out that China is in a period of economic readjustment at present. But the friendly cooperation between China and Luxembourg has broad prospects. Gu Mu emphasized that the Chinese people greatly appreciate the efforts made by the people of Luxembourg in striving for the solidarity and strength of Western Europe.

LUXEMBOURG MINISTER LEAVES BEIJING FOR HOME

OW311549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--Emile Krieps, Luxembourg minister of public force, health and physical education and sports, and his wife left here by air this evening at the end of their friendly visit to China. Seeing them off at the airport were Xiao Ke, Chinese vice minister of national defence, Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's liberation Army, and his wife. Also present at the airport were Carlo Ketter, interim charge d'affaires of the Luxembourg Embassy here, and Mrs Ketter.

During their stay in China, the Luxembourg guests visited Beijing, Dalian, Xian, Chongqing, Hangzhou and Shanghai. Last evening, Mr and Mrs Krieps gave a farewell banquet here. Vice Minister Xiao Ke was among the guests.

PRC'S KANG KEQING MEETS ITALIAN WOMEN EMPLOYERS

OW021326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here today with a visiting delegation of the Italian Women Employers' Association. The delegation is led by the association's director, Dina Cregut, and Lidia de Barberis, one of the founders of the association.

Kang Keqing, who is also vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, gave a brief account of the role of women workers in China's construction.

The Italian Women Employers' Association is made up of entrepreneurs of more than 600 private enterprises. The aim of the association is to encourage women to take part in economic and social activities, raise their economic status and improve their working conditions.

Also present at the meeting was Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN POLISH GOVERNMENT, UNION

OW011912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--According to a report of the Polish news agency, PAP, at the end of the talks with the government committee for trade union affairs, representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of the "Solidarity" trade union decided at 1900 (local time) on 30 March on hold off on the nationwide general strike that was planned to begin on Tuesday (31 March).

The report reveals that the National Coordinating Commission of the "Solidarity" trade union will meet on 31 March in Gdansk. According to a resolution adopted by the National Coordinating Commission on 24 March, only this commission can adopt a final resolution to cancel the strike.

The Polish Government and the "Solidarity" trade union held the fifth round of talks in Warsaw on 30 March in connection with the Bydgoszcz incident right after the principle of dialogue and conciliation was set up on 29 March by the Ninth Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. As a result of the talks, they reached agreement on the questions discussed and signed a joint statement.

When a "Solidarity" trade union representative announced the decision to hold off on the nationwide general strike at the end of the talks, people waiting outside the meeting hall shouted and jumped with joy, saying "we Polish people have the abilities to solve our own problems."

The joint statement points out that both sides, because of their deep concern about the fate of their motherland, are taking concerted steps to eliminate the source of threatening social-political crisis.

With regard to the Bydgoszcz incident, the government's opinion is that such acts as failing to comply with the provisions of the law in announcing the closing of the provincial people's meeting and using security forces to drive the "Solidarity" trade union representatives out of the meeting hall violated the principle of solving socialist conflicts through political means. The government has made proper decisions to deal with what was done by the vice provincial governor and other personnel involved in this accident and expressed regret that three trade union activists were beaten up. However, the government holds that trade union organizations, including the "Solidarity" trade union, should in no way disrupt social stability by any unlawful action such as occupying public buildings.

The government has ordered the investigation of personnel negligent in the performance of their duty and ordered those involved in the accident to be removed from their official functions. The investigation is still going on to affix and pursue legal responsibility of those who engaged in the beating. Once the investigation is finished, those who are guilty of battery will be punished according to law.

To ease the tension in society, the government pointed out, all special service organizations of the people's police and public security departments will be removed from Bydgoszcz City and its suburbs.

As stated in the joint statement, both sides will make every effort to avert a state of conflict on the question of individual farmer organizations. Following consultations with the general office of the central union of agricultural groups, the government will send representatives not later than 5 April to hold talks with the individual farmers who took part in the Bydgoszcz protest.

The purpose of the government proposal to start negotiations after the end of the present crisis is to reach agreement on the whole issue and on the interrelations between various questions so that any conflicts in the future can be solved under a condition that would not create such a tense atmosphere as to involve the whole nation in a disastrous consequence.

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In conclusion, the joint statement says that once the general strike is canceled, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs will request approval from the chairman of the Council of Ministers to pay those engaged in the 27 March warning strike for their time during their absence from work on the basis of reasonable absence from duty.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION LIFTS STRIKE ALERT IN POLAND

OW012146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The National Consultative Commission of the Polish Solidarity independent trade union has decided to lift the general strike alert in all areas of the country except Bydgoszcz.

This decision was made today at a commission meeting in the city of Gdansk, at which the procedure and outcome of the negotiations held between the National Consultative Commission and the Council of Ministers on March 30 were discussed.

At today's meeting, members of the commission were reported to have been at odds on some problems. Some commission members were not satisfied with the outcome of the negotiations with the government on the Bydgoszcz incident. But most of the commission members just offered mild criticism on the outcome of the negotiations.

POLISH GOVERNMENT DECIDES ON MEAT RATIONING

OW011536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The Polish people have been put on meat rations as of today, according to a decision made by the Polish Government.

In the next three months, the people will be provided with meat coupons in accordance with their personal needs, ages and types of work. Special privileges will be given to pregnant women and young mothers and miners.

Meanwhile, a number of new butcher's shops have been set up in urban population concentration centres and some rural areas which had no such shops.

The paper TRYBUNA LUDU said in an article today that this new method was aimed to ensure that everyone gets his portion apart from reducing the waiting time.

PRC, YUGOSLAVIA SIGN RADIO-TV COOPERATION PLAN

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--A radio and television cooperation plan for 1981-1982 between China and Yugoslavia was signed here today.

The document was signed by Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration of China, and Stojan Dimovski, leader of the Yugoslav radio and TV delegation and a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organizations.

The Yugoslav guests arrived in Beijing March 23.

Zhang Xiangshan also held talks with the Yugoslav delegation on future broadcast cooperation between the two countries.

YUGOSLAV LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES STUDENT UNREST

OW030841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Federal Executive Council met today and discussed the political situation in Kosovo.

A communique released by the Executive Council points out that the "hostile elements" there have created confusion and unrest "from their position of Albanian nationalism." It says that the activities of sabotage of the hostile groups in Pristina, capital city of Kosovo and 150 miles south of Belgrade, are part of the organized activities of the enemy at home and abroad and endanger the unity of the different nationalities and the territorial integrity of the country. "Appropriate measures have been taken in connection," the communique says.

Kosovo is one of the two autonomous provinces of Yugoslavia and its population is mainly of Albanian descent.

Meanwhile the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Republic of Serbia, which borders a Kosovo, and the republic's presidency held a joint session and denounced the same "nationalist forces" as engaged in organized activities against the constitutional system of the republic. The communique issued by the two presidencies says that the nationalist activities in Kosovo are directed against the legal system of the country of socialist self-management. The presidencies called on the working people of Kosovo to stay on the alert and preserve and uphold the solidarity and kinship of the different nationalities and protect the fruits of revolution and socialist construction.

The presidency of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the presidency of the autonomous province also met today and decided to take specific actions and measures to prevent the recurrence of student's disturbances in the province.

The Kosovo provincial secretary for home affairs imposed restrictions on movement of citizens in large numbers in public places as of today in view of the extraordinary circumstances which pose threats to law and order. The restrictions will be in force as long as there exist the circumstances that led to these restrictions.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION

OW011306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this afternoon on occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, which falls on April 4.

Hungarian Ambassador to China Robert Ribanszki and Mrs Ribanszki and other diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

Vice-President of the association Xie Bangding and leading members of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and National Defense were present.

At the reception, the Shanghai puppet show troupe presented the fairy play "The Ruby Gem."

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS VISITING ECONOMISTS

OW021615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--China will continue to expand economic cooperation with other countries in the current readjustment of her national economy, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin told some 50 visiting economists, bankers and businessmen from 14 countries here this afternoon. The guests were participants at the world economy symposium held in east China's city of Hangzhou between March 23 and 28.

The vice-premier believed that in the coming decade, economic cooperation between China and other countries will continuously grow. "Our principle is that we shall not forget old friends, and we welcome new acquaintances," he said. He hoped that the cooperation would prove to be beneficial to both sides. Only in this way will it continue to develop, he said.

Dr Weldon B. Gibson, executive vice-president of the board of directors of Stanford Research Institute International of the United States and secretary general of the Hangzhou symposium, said the Hangzhou session had provided a good opportunity for the visiting economists and industrialists to understand Chinese policies. World economy is facing problems of readjustment in the 1980's, he said. The symposium gave him the impression that China's prospect of economic development is quite promising, and the bankers and businessmen from the West attending the symposium wish to increase their cooperation with China, he added.

Yao Yilin also answered questions on China's readjustment policies and economic planning.

Wang Guangmei, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Professor Luo Yuanzheng, deputy-director of the Institute of World Economics under the academy, were present.

HONGQI URGES UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

HK021300 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 81 pp 40-45

[Article by Zhu Gu [2612 0942]: "Uphold Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] Democratic centralism is the basic organizational system for our party and also for our state. How this system is introduced has a direct bearing on improving dictatorship and developing the democratization of the state, and on whether socialist modernization can be successfully realized. A basic problem in improving the leadership system for the party and the state is to further improve and better introduce democratic centralism.

To uphold democratic centralism is to persist in unity of democracy and centralization. This calls for not only fully developing democracy but upholding centralized leadership. Experience shows that it is very wrong to split this unified whole into two parts, set them in opposition and emphasize one while negating the other, or negate both of them. Doing so will impair and even disrupt democratic centralism, causing serious losses to our revolutionary and construction efforts.

In the political life of our party and state, such phenomena as imposing an individual's word as law, patriarchal behavior and individual dogmatism have so far remained serious obstacles to the improving of democratic centralism. To change this phenomenon we must persist in developing democracy and socialist democracy within the party. But we must guard against going to another extreme, that is, the negation of centralization based on democracy and on centralized leadership.

The socialist cause cannot be separated from the centralized leadership of the proletarian revolutionary political party. The combination of a high degree of democracy and a high degree of centralization is an important guarantee for the realization of correct party leadership. Without full democracy we cannot achieve correct centralization and real unity. Without a high degree of centralization the party cannot form into a unified whole and cannot achieve unified will, unified command and unified action and, still less, strengthen its fighting power. Marx and Engels not only paid a tremendous amount of attention to developing democracy within the party but, at the same time, attached great importance to centralized unity. They repeatedly stressed the necessity of obeying authority and resolutely opposed anarchism that negated obedience and authority. They held that anyone who adhered to such an absurd concept was actually serving a reactionary group. The "Regulations for the League of Communists" personally worked out by them embodied the principle of unity between democracy and centralization. The regulations clearly called for the realization of full democracy within the league. Various committee members must be elected and be subjected to dismissal at any time. The regulations were left to the discussion of various branches and then referred to the congress for examination and approval. The regulations also clearly said that a high degree of centralization must be achieved. All league members must maintain unity with the league politically and "bring their way of living and their activities in line with the league's goals"; they "cannot join any anticommunist (political or national) body"; they must "obey all the league's resolutions," and so forth. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 572) Anyone who acted against these rules was considered to have "committed an offense against the league" and must be "ordered to temporarily leave the league, or be dismissed from the league, depending upon the circumstances." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 576) Lenin concisely pointed out that centralized party leadership was of decisive significance to the socialist cause. He stressed leading the whole party's activities with a high degree of centralization as represented by the party Central Committee. He also clearly pointed out that the proletarian revolutionary political party must introduce centralism. This idea on centralism should permeate the whole party's constitution. But this centralization was built on the basis of democracy and was therefore also called democratic centralism. He stressed that before a resolution was decided upon on all important problems, the leadership must fully encourage free discussion and free criticism on a comprehensive scale among the masses of party members. Such democracy must be chiefly limited to the extent of 1) not violating the party's general program and acting "within the limitations of the principles of the party's program" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 10, p 412); and 2) not interfering with unified actions that had been decided upon. Once a resolution was approved by the party the whole party must unconditionally obey and observe it and must quickly and realistically execute it. Lenin pointed out: "We must clearly recognize the great differences that set apart democratic centralism from bureaucratic centralism and from anarchism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 190) Our party and our people's democratic dictatorship have been built on the basis of this Marxist organizational principle. Experiences in practice, both positive and negative, have fully shown that to give full play to democracy and socialist democracy within the party is not to weaken but to strengthen proper centralized unity of the party and the state; and that to correctly strengthen centralized party and state leadership does not hamper but safeguards the development of democracy and socialist democracy within the party.

An extremely small number of people obsessed with bourgeois liberalization and influenced by anarchism negate socialist democracy that calls for centralization and for party leadership. They pursue so-called absolute freedom devoid of leadership, devoid of centralization and devoid of any restraint.

This is entirely a distortion of democracy. In fighting anarchists, Engels pointed out long ago that in any social organization there must be authority and obedience in any given joint action. The historical and realistic conditions of the development of democracy have also told us that any version of "democracy" devoid of leadership, devoid of centralization and devoid of obedience just does not exist and is also not allowed by any ruling class or group. Without leadership, without centralization and without obedience, there can be no unified will or unified action and no class can exercise and maintain its own rule or realize and develop its fundamental interests. Bourgeois democracy is not without leadership. The bourgeois political party (regardless to whether one, two or many parties are involved) or group exercises leadership. There is also no lack of centralization. There is the centralization of the bourgeois will. Nor is there a lack of obedience. Within the bourgeoisie, a minority is made to obey the majority and the workers and other laborers representing the overwhelming majority of the people are forced to obey the rule of a minority through the means of dictatorship. This, in the words of Marx and Engels, is to "subordinate the whole society to conditions that help the minority to get rich." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels, vol 1, p 262) In a bourgeois country, the constitution or laws formulated by the bourgeoisie on the basis of democratic principles are a concentrated expression of bourgeois will. It is exactly the constitution or laws that define the nature, scope and procedures of bourgeois democracy and consolidate the bourgeois democratic system and order. The nature of proletarian democracy is basically contrary to that of bourgeois democracy. Proletarian democracy is really democracy for the working class and the masses of people. This kind of democracy is inseparable from the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary political party and from centralization. Under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary political party the proletariat and the laboring people must concentrate their forces and carry out organized struggle. Only in this way can they break away from their plight of being oppressed and enslaved to "become the ruling class and achieve democracy." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 272) This principle has been proved by the entire sweep of history covering the victory achieved in the Chinese revolution by the people of our country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. After the victory in the revolution, only by unifying our own will and actions under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary political party were we able to establish our own state, elect our own government, establish our own legal system, exercise effective dictatorship over the enemy of the people, and protect and develop our own political and economic interests. This principle has also been proved by the period of history in which our people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, abolished the old system of man exploiting man and established a new socialist system that called for complete equality, fraternal unity, and mutual cooperation among the people. The constitution and laws formulated by the proletariat and the whole people through centralization based on democracy under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary political party are a concentrated expression of the will of the proletariat and the whole people. Such a constitution and laws geared to the needs of the whole people and based on socialist principles spell out the pattern of behavior for all members in society, and, for the whole people, chiefly define the nature, scope and procedures of people's democracy, that is, socialist democracy, and maintain the socialist system and democratic order. The viewpoint that socialist democracy can go without party leadership, without centralization and without obedience is completely wrong.

In a socialist country like ours with a population of 1 billion, only by achieving a high degree of centralization and upholding centralized leadership on the basis of full development of democracy can we ensure the correct direction of socialist democracy, ensure the centralized unity of the party and the state, and ensure socialist democratic order. Why? First, the principle of the minority obeying the majority cannot be separated from what politics represents. It is either an embodiment of bourgeois democracy or an embodiment of proletarian democracy.

Under the actual conditions of our country, despite the exploiting classes having been eliminated, class struggle still exists. This is due to the influence of historical factors and international circumstances. Given ever increasing international exchanges, the influence of Western bourgeois democracy is inevitably brought to bear and the tendency towards bourgeois liberalization has appeared. The anarchist trend of thought brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has so far not been completely eliminated. An extremely small number of people bent on making trouble raise the banner of "achieving democracy and freedom" to carry out sabotage. This still represents a factor not to be overlooked at present--a factor that hampers the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system and disrupts stability and unity. If we, faced with this situation, refrain from promoting centralization based on democracy and from promoting centralized leadership, then we cannot ensure the development of democracy in the socialist direction. Second, we have introduced democratic centralism precisely because we want to ensure centralized party and state leadership. This is to integrate the whole party and the people of all nationalities of the country into a unified and organized force fighting for the great socialist cause. Given a big country like ours with its vast area, its large population and its varied regional conditions, the national guideline, policies, instructions and resolutions of the central authorities can only be based on the general conditions of the whole country. On this basis, common principles are put forward. It is impossible to lay down rigid rules about all problems for all areas and all departments. This calls for giving localities and lower levels ample decisionmaking power, so that they can decide on and cope with problems in light of the actual conditions of the locality or unit concerned. But when deciding on and handling problems in light of their actual conditions, various localities and units cannot run counter to the central instructions and resolutions. Nor can they break away from the centralized leadership of the central authorities. Otherwise various localities and organizations will follow their own course and act independently as separate entities. This will naturally bring about many independent kingdoms, both large and small, and interfere with and even disrupt party and state unity. Moreover any version of democracy is marked by the established order. Only in this way can it be realized and developed. At present an important task confronting our whole party and the whole population is to introduce democratic institutions and laws. Institutions and laws are an embodiment of centralization based on democracy. They are in turn used to establish and consolidate normal order, where innerparty democracy and socialist democracy are concerned. In the absence of such normal order, with anarchism asserting its disruptive role, democracy cannot be developed. From this, it can be seen that as far as our innerparty democracy and socialist democracy are concerned, centralized leadership is indispensable.

One argument for negative centralized leadership is that centralized leadership can only disrupt democracy. Is this really so? This depends on what centralization is like. "Centralization" represented by feudal despotism and bureaucratism has a really disruptive effect on democracy. Examples abound in real life of this version of what seems to be centralized leadership but is actually individual dogmatism. But this, after all, is in essence not centralization based on democracy. It cannot be lumped with real centralization. We seek to get rid of the despotic phenomenon disruptive to democracy. This is exactly an attempt to realize correct centralized leadership based on democracy and not a desire to negate and abolish it. For a long period of time people have often lumped "centralization" with individual dogmatism and equated "centralization" with the arrangement of letting the leaders issue commands and orders to be followed by others. They have often separated democracy from centralization, associating democracy with ordinary people and the lower levels and centralization with leaders, and equating the practice of letting others air their views with the realization of democracy or equating the arrival at decisions by leaders (regardless of whether such decisions are compatible with the views of the majority) with the realization of "centralization." They often set so-called concentrated correct views in opposition to the concentrated views of the majority.

In the name of "concentrated correct views," they exclude the views of the majority, actually not recognizing the views of the majority that are correct under normal conditions. Sometimes what is advocated by a minority may have been correct. But before it is accepted by the majority, it should not be imposed upon the majority as something to be followed which would be upholding "commandism." This erroneous idea has so far been exerting its influence on certain people. This situation has resulted, on the one hand, in some leaders practicing dogmatism in the name of centralization; and on the other, in some comrades using opposition to personal dogmatism as an excuse to basically negate centralized leadership. This idea that negates centralized leadership is in fact the manifestation of the faulty reasoning of equating "centralization" with despotism. Its advocates actually refuse to recognize that in real life, apart from "centralization" related to feudal despotism, there will exist centralization related to democracy. Centralization related to people's democracy does not exclude or disrupt proletarian democracy. On the contrary, it safeguards the development of democracy along the socialist path. What it excludes and disrupts is despotism disruptive to democracy, and also democracy that deviates from the socialist path, such as so-called democracy marked by a bourgeois tendency toward liberalization.

Another argument for negating centralized leadership is that since making the minority obey the majority is a combination of democracy and centralization, it is senseless to impose centralized leadership on democracy, which means subjecting democracy to its own leadership. This conclusion based on abstract logic seems plausible but is actually wrong. It cannot embody the complicated phenomena in actual political life. Democracy and centralization, though interdependent and interrelated as parts of a unified whole, are not one and the same thing. They are instead two different aspects of a whole. Making the minority obey the majority is not without a precondition, namely, that everyone must fully air his views and even engage in argument and controversy. On this basis, all views are concentrated, with the majority achieving a consensus and arriving at a resolution or decision. Only then can we talk about obedience, compliance and execution. As far as obedience is concerned, what is expressed is not the democratic aspect of democratic centralism but the centralization aspect of this system. Meanwhile democracy and centralization are introduced within different scopes. Apart from making the minority obey the majority within a certain organization, there is also the problem of the lower-level organizations obeying the higher-level ones and the various organizations across the nation obeying the central authorities. The party Central Committee and party committees at all levels are democratically elected at the national party congress and local party congresses at all levels. For the lower-level organizations, the higher-level ones or the central authorities are an organ exercising centralized leadership and represent a still greater majority. Their decision is centralization based on democracy within a still larger scope. The lower-level organizations must resolutely follow it. The implementation of a higher-level organization's decision at the lower levels is by no means an interruption or discontinuation of democratic life. Instead it is a continuation or extension of democratic life under another set of circumstances. In discussing how to carry out the instructions and resolutions of the central authorities and higher levels in light of actual local conditions, the lower levels must also follow the principle of the minority obeying the majority and give full play to democracy. Such democracy is exactly democracy practiced under the leadership of the central authorities and the higher-level organizations. For example, during the closing period of a congress, party committees at all levels, guided by the instructions of the higher-level party committees and resolutions of the congress at the same level, discuss major problems within the scope of a given area and work out decisions. Isn't this also democracy? Isn't such democracy practiced under centralized leadership represented by the instructions of higher-level party committees and the spirit of congress resolutions?

Also, the "PRC Organizational Laws for Local People's Congresses at All Levels and Local People's Governments at All Levels" state: "Guided by the concrete conditions and actual needs of the relevant administrative area and by the state's constitution and its laws, policies, decrees and programs which are not to be compromised, people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate and promulgate local laws and regulations and refer them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for their records." Being able to negate the laws and regulations formulated and promulgated by local people's congresses is democracy. Is this not democracy under the centralized leadership of the state?

Still another argument for negating centralized leadership is that "centralization" can mean democracy under the leadership of an individual leading cadre. Such a phenomenon reflects confused thinking in the minds of some people. Just as mentioned above, some comrades have lumped centralization based on democracy with individual dogmatism. Thus at the very mention of centralization, they think that this is no more than imposing what an individual leading cadre says as the law, or an approach that calls for something along the lines of imposed conformity to what an individual says as the law. In fact, by centralization we mean "centralization based on democracy." This kind of centralization covers the party's constitution, its program, line and general and specific policies and the instructions and decisions of party organizations at all levels, and covers the state's constitution and its laws and decrees, the resolutions of local people's congresses and their standing committees, and so forth. They are formulated within different scopes, through such procedures as democratic discussion, with the views of the majority concentrated. They must also be observed and carried out by the whole body of people concerned within the scope of an area where they are applicable. The views of individual leaders can never replace this kind of centralization based on democracy. Though leaders can often put forward very good and very brilliant views compatible with the will of the majority, they cannot be taken as substitutes for official upper-level decisions or instructions, or equated with "centralization," before the consensus of the majority is achieved or before an organizational decision is made. This represents the original meaning of this concept of "centralization." Faced with people's wrong ideas about it, we should strive to make things clear and restore its original meaning, instead of throwing it to the winds. Just as fish eyes have been palmed off on us among pearls, so we must throw away the fish eyes alone and not also the pearls in anger.

In sum, to negate "centralization based on democracy" and make democracy deviate from centralized leadership is theoretically wrong and harmful in practice.

Whether or not upholding democratic centralism is in essence a fundamental problem of whether or not to uphold centralized party and state unity, the historical experiences of our party and state have repeatedly shown that whenever we have practiced correct centralized unity on the basis of the development of democracy, our revolution and construction efforts develop smoothly. Whenever we have disrupted centralized unity based on democracy, our undertakings suffer. To triumphantly realize the great task of readjusting the national economy and realize the party's current general tasks and to build a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized powerful socialist country, we must uphold centralized party and state unity and firmly and unwaveringly uphold democratic centralism.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

OWO21106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 1 Apr 81

["Text" of 2 April RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Another New Thing in Agriculture-- A Comment on the System of Responsibility in Popularizing Agricultural Techniques in Conjunction With Output"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province has experimented with the system of responsibility in popularizing agricultural techniques in conjunction with output (that is, the contract system of responsibility in popularizing agricultural techniques in conjunction with output).

This is another new thing in agriculture in the wake of the various types of systems of responsibility in production being implemented in all places under the guidance of the 3d session of the 11th party Central Committee. It replaces the old methods of popularizing agricultural techniques by administrative organs and orders with an effective economic method. It has proven to be of great vitality shortly after initial experimentation.

For quite a long time we have been used to popularizing agricultural techniques through leaders' general, coercive appeals directed at subordinate units. Whether or not a new technique suits the farming conditions of a locality, whether or not the peasants are willing to accept it, whether or not the technical process is correct, whether it increases or reduces output, and whether or not the economic results are good or bad--the leading department concerned is not responsible. Under such circumstances peasants, who are practical, are naturally reluctant to accept new techniques because there is no technical guidance, they cannot foresee the results of the new techniques and there is no one to share their loss if output were to decrease. In the past more than 30 years several thousand instances of fairly great results have been achieved in agricultural scientific research in China. Most of them have not been popularized. The reason is precisely the old method of leadership in agriculture and bureaucraticism in certain links. This makes popularization of agricultural techniques harder and harder. Now the "official popularization" method has been changed into a contract between the agrotechnical department and the production unit, according to which peasants gain in economic results, and the popularization partner shares the gains in case of increased output and is responsible for making up the loss in the case of decreased output. In the case of an output decrease resulting from peasants' failure to follow the technical process, the peasants are solely responsible for the loss. Such a contract compels agrotechnical popularizers to carefully prepare good technical guidance and train peasants in agricultural technology, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, it prompts the peasants to willingly accept the new techniques and learn them meticulously. It encourages both sides to cement their cooperation and concert their efforts to strive for output increases on the basis of their common interest. Facts show that this system is a good mode to run agriculture in accordance with economic laws. It helps improve our leadership in agriculture in one aspect at least and makes agrotechnical popularization ever easier.

In mobilizing the peasants to learn and apply new agrotechniques, just like mobilizing them to farm well, we have to implement three characters: The first character is "right"; that is, peasants have to have the right to make their own decisions, and they may reject arbitrary direction. The second character is "responsibility"; that is, there must be a system of responsibility, and both the peasants and the popularizers have responsibility. The third character is "gains"; that is, economic results and increases in output and income have to be reckoned with. Only when these three characters have been fully implemented will the peasants be really enthusiastic to learn and apply science and will there be no phenomenon such as peasants dozing while leaders shout themselves hoarse to propagandize new techniques. Now the various types of systems of responsibility in production being implemented in all places have aroused the peasants' enthusiasm to do productive labor, and the system of responsibility in popularizing agrotechniques in conjunction with output has aroused their enthusiasm to learn and apply science. If these two categories of systems of responsibility are fully implemented, which means both policies and science have played their powerful roles, agricultural development will certainly be accelerated.

Agricultural development chiefly depends on policies and science. The system of responsibility in popularizing agrotechniques in conjunction with output is a new thing that indeed deserves our attention if we mean to extensively popularize the results of agricultural scientific research projects in the countryside.

It is at present in an experimental stage in selected communes and production brigades and teams in certain areas. It has to be further perfected through summing up of experience in the course of practice. In learning from this system, other places must adhere to the principle of suiting measures to local conditions, following the mass line and experimenting in selected points first and then extending areas step by step. The old practice of popularization through forcible administrative orders and of indiscriminately doing the same thing as jumping on the bandwagon should be strictly done away with.

LI HONGZHANG'S WESTERNIZATION ACTIVITIES VIEWED

HK310730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Qiao Huantian [0829 6703 3944]: "A Discussion of Li Hongzhang's Westernization Activities"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Li Hongzhang is an unusually important figure in the contemporary history of China. But as far as his position and his influence are concerned, not enough attention has been paid in historical circles to studying him. In the past people only put emphasis on studying how he suppressed the Taiping revolution at home and how he signed with France and Japan the humiliating "Yantai Treaty" and "Treaty of Shimonoseki." Little attention has been paid to his other activities, especially his Westernization efforts. Therefore people naturally equated the mention of Li Hongzhang with a butcher and a national traitor. He became a totally negated figure. In recent years students of history have begun paying attention to studying Li Hongzhang's activities during his whole life and have stressed studying his Westernization activities. There have been some differing views in this respect.

1. **LI HONGZHANG'S ROLE IN WESTERNIZATION:** There are differing views on this problem but the consensus is that Li Hongzhang was the most important representative figure in the Westernization movement. For example, some people say that he was the banner and the star among advocates of Westernization. Some describe him as the founder, organizer and leader of the Westernization movement and even regard him as the personification of the Westernization movement. Others say that the Westernization movement is inseparable from Li Hongzhang and the study of Li Hongzhang is also inseparable from the Westernization movement. Otherwise we could not draw correct conclusions about either the Westernization movement or Li Hongzhang--conclusions compatible with historical facts.

2. **WHY DID LI HONGZHANG ADVOCATE WESTERNIZATION?** On this problem there are two different views. The first is that Li Hongzhang considered China's feudal "cultural relics to be far superior of those of the Westerners in every way." By advocating Westernization and introducing Western military equipment, machinery and science and technology, he never wanted to transform feudal China into capitalist China. Instead he wanted to borrow the armor of Western capitalism to protect the body of Qing feudalism. Another view is that Li Hongzhang promoted Westernization activities while recognizing the fact that "the treaties with various countries have been signed and can hardly be changed." His aim was not to change the semicolonial social position of China and turn China into an independent sovereign state but to maintain its semicolonial position as the status quo in order to avoid the complete colonization of China.

3. **LI HONGZHANG'S AIM IN BUILDING THE NORTHERN NAVY:** Building a modern navy was an important part of the Westernization movement. The northern navy was brought into being by Li Hongzhang after 20 years of effort. What was Li Hongzhang's aim in building a modern navy? There are three different views on this problem. The first is that his aim was to "keep China from being humiliated" and not to "exterminate the renegades."

This was because Li Hongzhang repeatedly stressed that in building up coastal defenses, competition with foreigners is quite different from the business of exterminating local bandits. Besides, the main vessels of the northern navy could not sail into inland ports because of their size. Therefore they could not be associated with an attempt to suppress peasant uprisings. The second view is that the navy was built to "maintain dignity" and "pacify hidden traitors" and not to "make the country strong" and "guard against being humiliated." This was because at that time some people pointed out that the northern navy was Li Hongzhang's naval force which was "inadequate to withstand the attack of the enemy but more than adequate as a means to maintain dignity." As to the claim about "pacifying hidden traitors," the navy could not only "go ashore to fight the bandits" but also carry arms and troops in suppressing the people's uprisings. The third view is that the desire to "guard against being humiliated" by foreigners was the main factor while the desire to "get rid of bandits" at home also had in it the intention to expand personal power and influence.

4. WHAT ROLE DID THE CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES FOUNDED BY LI HONGZHANG PLAY? Some people point out that Li Hongzhang was not only the founder of the modern war industry but also a fervent advocate of the modern civilian industries. He founded the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company in Shanghai, the Kaiping Mining Bureau, the Tianjin Railroad Company, the Mohe gold mine in Heilongjiang and a number of other civilian industrial enterprises. He founded these enterprises not only for "getting rich" but also for "scrambling for profit" and "defending his power" so that these enterprises checked or restricted the expansion of foreign economic aggression to a certain degree and played a useful role in developing national capitalism. Another group of people hold that Li Hongzhang founded the civilian industrial enterprises not for "benefiting the merchants and the people" but for solving "major affairs of the army and the state." He predicted that "a few decades later, there would certainly be big Chinese industrialists seeking profits by making machines following the foreign pattern." Therefore he suggested founding civilian industrial enterprises under government supervision, so as to use and control private capital. The emergence of these enterprises represented a kind of progress compared with the feudal way of production. However, these enterprises were opposed to national capitalism and would only "harm the Chinese and profit the Westerners."

5. DID LI HONGZHANG LAUNCH THE WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT BY "RELYING WHOLLY ON THE WESTERNERS?" Some people think that Li Hongzhang worshiped and had blind faith in foreign things and "relied wholly on the Westerners" so that learning from the West came to mean bartering away China's honor for the Westerners' patronage. Another group of people hold that Li Hongzhang wanted to uphold the policy of independent management and did not want to rely on Westerners forever. He said emphatically that "I hold the power" and "I take charge of the matter," and he did his utmost to "prevent being dominated by Westerners." Meanwhile he studied ways to make industrial equipment by his own efforts and to train Chinese technicians.

6. WHY DID THE WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT LAUNCHED BY LI HONGZHANG FAIL? There is no great difference of opinion on this question. Participants in the discussion hold that 1) all of Li Hongzhang's Westernization activities needed an economic base and relevant technical conditions; 2) the backward social system and the corrupt bureaucratic government seriously corroded the modern enterprises established by Li Hongzhang; and 3) foreign capitalist aggression did not allow the existence of Westernization activities which resisted foreign aggression.

7. SHOULD THE APPRAISAL OF LI HONGZHANG'S WESTERNIZATION ACTIVITIES BE LINKED WITH HIS DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES? Some people hold that Li Hongzhang was acknowledged as a traitor in modern Chinese history and the principal supporter of the Westernization movement and this capacity would invariably affect the nature of the Westernization movement.

For this reason they suggest that the foreign policy of compromise adopted by Li Hongzhang and the traitorous treaties signed by him should be linked with the Westernization activities directed by him. Another group of people think that signing unequal treaties fell into the category of foreign affairs while establishing Westernization enterprises was of the nature of domestic affairs, and these were two different matters which should be handled differently.

YUNNAN RIBAO CRITICIZES POEM ABOUT GENERALS

HK280408 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Ke Qing [0344 3237], Shi Di [0013 5371] and Yun Lang [0061 3186] of Yunnan Military District: "Some Comments on 'the Generals and the Soldiers'"]

[Text] The publication of the short poem "The General and the Soldiers" has aroused great discontent among the readers both inside and outside the army. Some newspapers and magazines have published articles justly criticizing it. As writers of this article, we also want to express our views on this poem.

The sole aim of our army is to wholeheartedly serve the people, and unity between officers and men is one of our army's good traditions. This fundamentally distinguished our army from other armies. Reading over the glorious history of our army, we can surely find examples of the flesh-and-blood relationship between generals and soldiers, telling us about how the generals showed concern for the soldiers and how the soldiers loved the generals within our revolutionary forces, the generals and soldiers are politically equal, sharing a common revolutionary goal and fundamentally unanimous interests. The fact that their jobs are different does not mean that there is any class distinction. All of them are ordinary soldiers. The generals have also fought as soldiers in a number of battles, and they have shared hardships and shed blood with the soldiers in the battlefields during the struggle for building and defending new China. What general has not suffered bodily injury? What road taken by the generals is not crimson with blood? A number of brave and strong generals have sacrificed their blood and lives in order to pave the way to victory and to water the people's flowers of freedom and happiness. For instance, during the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defense, Comrade Li Peijiang, an old combat hero and deputy commander of a certain division, asked to be released from the hospital and take part in the war despite his severe gastric ulcer. Bearing the pain and using a cane to support himself, he led a dagger battalion on a deep thrust straight into the enemy's rear area. He climbed and rolled and fought with his fellow soldiers. They fought hard for 28 days and nights, attacking and defending, enduring the torments of hunger and cold and the tortures of fire and water. They contributed a lot to winning a victory in the battle. A great number of such brave and competent generals have emerged during several battles to defend our socialist motherland over the 30 years since the founding of the country. All our people realize and appreciate this. However, in the poem the poet described the general's medals as having been "dyed with the soldiers' blood" and the inscriptions for meritorious service on the monuments beside the generals' tombs as "written with the bones of the dead soldiers." This implies that the generals were promoted by stepping on the bones of the dead soldiers. It would be appropriate and irreproachable if the poet was writing on the war of aggression waged by the exploiting class. But the poet is referring to the generals of the People's Army. Thus he has distorted the facts and obscured the distinction between the People's Army and the feudal and bourgeois army. This is in fact a great mistake.

Struggling against hegemonism, achieving the return of Taiwan to the motherland and promoting the four modernizations are the three significant tasks facing the whole party, army and all people in the 1980's.

We are now promoting the four modernizations under a very unstable international situation. The Soviet revisionists are bent on subjugating our country, and Yunnan Province is situated along the southwest border of the motherland and is confronted with the provocation and disturbances caused by Vietnam, the small hegemonist. Armymen and people in our province shoulder great responsibilities in guarding the frontier and the four modernizations. The situation in the border areas is always changing with frequent battles, blood and sacrifice. Literary and art works which reflect the inner life of the army must serve the four modernizations. They must sing the praises of all the armymen and people for their heroic achievements in the struggle for guarding the four modernizations and must serve for the purpose of consolidating and enhancing the forces' combat effectiveness. "The Generals and the Soldiers" contradicted these principles. The poet portrayed our soldiers as a group of ignorant and deceitful members of the "common herd" and implied that their brave and hard struggle in battle was not worth anything. It seems they are only the "stepping stones" for generals to get promoted. This poem only sows dissension among the officers and soldiers in the forces and defiles the reputation of all our soldiers. Our soldiers are recruited from the people and they serve the people. They fight devotedly and even sacrifice their lives for the motherland. They have lofty ideals and a clear mind. All of them profoundly understand that it is the obligation of every citizen to guard the motherland and that guarding the frontier and fighting against the enemy guards both the country and the home. Therefore they are on the alert day and night to guard the motherland's divine territories with the heroic spirit of "better to lose one's own blood than to lose an inch of the country's territories." Their hard struggle and bloody sacrifice have brought our people freedom, happiness and a stable livelihood. The poet has ignored all these facts and his ideas and feeling are apparently different from those of our commanders and fighters in the forces and the broad masses. This kind of poem definitely brings about harmful objective results.

Some people may think that this poem only expresses the discontent of the soldiers, saying that "the flesh and bones of the soldiers have rotted in the dirt, and they have long been forgotten by others." Nevertheless, facts speak louder than words. In fact, since liberation, the party and the people have awarded medals to the lucky survivors after the several revolutionary wars, including both generals and soldiers, for their contributions to the liberation of the people. As for those who sacrificed their "flesh and blood" in the several revolutionary wars, we have constructed memorial halls, monuments, cemeteries for revolutionary martyrs and published memoirs and literary and art works on their heroic deeds to give expression to the grief of the veteran revolutionaries. The people have not and will not forget either the generals or the soldiers who have contributed to the country and the people. The party and the people not only highly esteem martyrs, but they also politically esteem their dependents, look after their livelihood and provide them with various kinds of assistance. In addition to this the party is going to do a better job of this in the wake of economic development and work improvement. It is still necessary for all the revolutionary fighters and masses to carry out the veteran revolutionaries' requests and "learn from the model of the heroes, proceed along the hero's path and score heroic achievements." This is the best way to commemorate the revolutionary martyrs. The writers and artists have commended the deeds of these heroes for a long period of time through their creations, thus encouraging the masses to advance along the path trod by the martyrs with their blood and their lives. However, the poet has deviated from this ironclad evidence. He should feel ashamed in front of all revolutionary martyrs for what he has written.

Some people may think we are making a fuss over the poem "The Generals and the Soldiers." Does this mean that we are sticking labels on people and violating the "double hundred" principle again? This is also a wrong view. We are now living in a new era of struggling for the four modernizations and are facing great and tough reforms.

The new era and new livelihood arouse the urge of the writers and artists to portray new scenes, reveal the heroic labor and struggle of our people for building a strong and modernized country and glorious images of the pioneers in the four modernizations in order to enlighten our revolutionary spirit and push history forward. However, the poet who wrote "The Generals and the Soldiers" has confused right and wrong. He has indiscriminately distorted the close relationship between the officers and the soldiers and seriously infringed upon the reputation of the People's Army, thus creating very bad social influences. The broad masses, including commanders and fighters of the forces, must not turn a blind eye to this poem. We must carry out criticism, education and, if necessary, struggles in accordance with various situations against wrong tendencies which jeopardize stability and unity and violate the interest and will of the majority of people. People are now reasonable and when we criticize this fallacious poem in accordance with the facts, we are absolutely not "sticking labels" on people. The party's "double hundred" principle is a class policy upheld by the proletariat. It demands that we uphold the principle that literary and art work must serve the people and the socialist orientation in order to speed up the development and prosperity of the socialist literary and art front. Adhering to the stand of being responsible to the society, the party and the people, we must take advantage of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to launch literary and art criticism. We must carry out practical criticism of works which lead to the development of wrong trends, in order to push forward the prosperous development of literature and art, provide more spiritual food for the people and contribute more to achieving high spiritual civilization. Thus the broad masses are justified in criticizing the mistakes of "The Generals and the Soldiers." Upholding the four basic principles and carrying out literary and art criticism by seeking truth from facts are conducive to the correct implementation of the "double hundred" principle. We must pull out the weeds in the literary and art garden and enable hundreds of flowers to blossom more beautifully.

BEIJING COMMENTS ON IMPROVING WORKERS EDUCATION

OW280046 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Station commentator's article: "Improve the Education of Staff and Workers, Train Capable Persons for Construction"]

[Text] In building a powerful socialist state with the four modernizations we need a large contingent of staff and workers with socialist consciousness, scientific and cultural knowledge, professional skills and managerial experience. We need large numbers of professionals who are both Red and expert.

The history of modern economic development shows that an enterprise's operation and management, labor productivity and production growth rate are mostly determined by the scientific and cultural level of the enterprise's staff and workers. A salient feature of a modernized enterprise is its fairly high scientific and technical level, which is attainable only by organizing the staff and workers to undergo systematic study.

A disastrous result of the decade of turmoil is the fairly low cultural and technical level of the staff and workers at present, which is far from meeting the need of the modernization. If this situation remains unchanged it will be difficult to master advanced technology and equipment, it will be impossible to manage modernized enterprises well or to stop the tremendous waste in manpower, material and financial resources and it will be difficult to raise labor productivity much.

Therefore leaders of the party and the administrative affairs of a socialist enterprise should be farsighted. They should persistently attend to education for staff and workers, constantly care for and enhance the staff's and workers' political consciousness and scientific and cultural level and be good at guiding the staff and workers to promote production by using scientific and cultural knowledge.

We are now undergoing a national economic readjustment. Improving the education for staff and workers is an important measure for ensuring the success of this readjustment. It is an intellectual investment that will yield good results. Taking advantage of this period of readjustment, we should be determined and strive to provide systematic and gradual training universally for the entire work force once during the sixth 5-year plan and establish a fairly regular staff and workers educational system. Through rotational training at regular intervals, the staff and workers will continue to improve themselves in all fields, and large numbers of professionals who really know their jobs as well as talented people for economic construction who know modern economics, science and technology will be trained.

BEIJING RADIO ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW020513 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Radio talk: "Is It Impossible To Develop a Spiritual Civilization With a Poor Material Basis?"]

[Text] In February this year, the CYL Central Committee issued a circular urging the nation's youth to learn from Lei Feng, foster new habits and vie to be vanguards in developing a civilization with a highly developed socialist spirit.

Large numbers of youths actively responded to the call of the circular after it was issued. There have emerged advanced young people who are devoted to the four modernizations, apply themselves assiduously to study, show good manners, sacrifice their own interests for the sake of others and work selflessly for public interests. However, a few people think that one has a sense of shame and honor only when he is well-clothed and well-fed and that the spiritual civilization will naturally grow out of a life of plenty. Therefore they are skeptical about developing a high-standard spiritual civilization when the present material conditions are fairly poor. We wish to present a few points in this connection:

1. High productivity and great social wealth are important for raising the people's scientific, cultural, ideological and moral standards. However, this should not be taken to mean that the better the material conditions, the higher the ideological and moral standards. Take a look at the capitalist world. Many developed capitalist countries are better off than we are in terms of material conditions. They also have fairly advanced science and technology. But many people there lack mental ballast and lead a decadent life. Human relationships are basically of a monetary nature. For money's sake, one can forego ethics, morality and ideals. Social practice is bad. Theft, drug addiction, murder, robbery and numerous other crimes have become serious social problems.
2. By a civilization with a socialist spirit, we mean not only a highly developed education and science and a prosperous culture and art, but also lofty thoughts, ideals, conviction, morality, discipline, revolutionary spirit and the comradely human relationships. In developing education, science, culture and art, we do need certain material conditions. But good material conditions are not indispensable to fostering a revolutionary ideal and belief, developing a revolutionary spirit and observing revolutionary discipline. We know that during the revolutionary war years, material conditions were poor. However, the social practice and the people's revolutionary spirit in Yanan and other revolutionary bases were models for the nation. The PLA's glorious tradition of three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and its revolutionary spirit of fraternal unity, bravery and staunchness were fostered under the tough conditions of having red rice and pumpkin soup for the meals.
3. At present the party's task is to build a modern, powerful socialist state with a highly developed democracy and civilization. Developing the spiritual civilization is one of our important tasks. We should develop the material and spiritual civilization simultaneously. We should not try to wait until the material civilization is developed before proceeding to develop the spiritual civilization.

In developing the material civilization we can create favorable conditions for developing the spiritual civilization. By developing the spiritual civilization we can promote the material civilization.

Youths are the successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The socialist motherland's hope and future rest in them. We believe that the younger generation will live up to the expectations of the older generation of revolutionaries and the people. Young comrades should work hard to shoulder the heavy burden of building a highly developed civilization in material and spiritual aspects and advance on the road of the new Long March with great vitality.

OIL, NATURAL GAS, REFINERY PRODUCTION PLANS TOPPED

OW030206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--China produced 24.9 million tons of crude oil in the first quarter of this year, 0.15 percent more than the planned figure according to the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry. China's 1981 oil output target is 100 million tons, the ministry added.

The first-quarter output of natural gas was 3.08 billion cubic meters, a 4.4 percent increase beyond the planned target. At the same time, refineries across the country processed 18.1 million tons of crude oil, 2.3 percent more than the planned figure. The combined output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants exceeded the planned target by 7.9 percent, said the ministry.

The ministry also said 173 new oil wells went into operation at various oilfields in the first three months of the year while the output of oil was stable at China's leading oilfields Daqing and Renqiu. The Shengli oilfield has exceeded its output target each month since the beginning of the year. At the Liaohe oilfield north of the Bohai Bay, said the ministry, 35 new wells were put into production and more than 80 were repaired in the first three months of the year.

POWER OUTPUT PLAN FOR FIRST QUARTER OVERFULFILLED

OW030229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--China produced 71,812 million kilowatt hours of electricity in the first quarter of this year, topping the figure for the same period of last year, the Chinese Ministry of Power Industry announced here today.

The country's water power resources were used more fully in order to cut consumption of coal in power generation, and thus 1,400 million kWh more of electricity was produced than the planned figure, even though the first quarter is the dry season in China, the ministry said. Thermal power plants across the country made full use of big power generating units which are more efficient coal consumers. Consequently, China's 21 major power grids, including the north-east, the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan, the east China and the central China grids, produced 550 million kWh more of electricity in the first two months of this year than their planned targets, the ministry said.

Coal consumption for every kWh produced by thermal power plants in the first two months of the year was 428 grams, nine grams less than the 1980 figure with a saving of more than 4,600 million tons of coal.

REGULATIONS TO LIMIT CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ISSUED

OWO30755 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and the Finance Ministry jointly issued "some regulations on checking unplanned and repetitious construction" and urged all localities, departments and units to implement them in earnest.

These regulations were formulated in order to earnestly implement the policy of the national economic readjustment, resolutely curb the scale of capital construction, check unplanned and repetitious construction projects and realize the biggest returns on investments.

The regulations contain 12 "prohibitions" as follows: prohibit projects whose resources are not clearly defined; prohibit projects with ill-defined data regarding their engineering geology and hydrogeology; prohibit projects that do not meet certain technological requirements; prohibit projects that employ outmoded technology and consume too much raw and semifinished materials, fuel and power; prohibit projects that do not have the auxiliary facilities for a coordinated operation; prohibit projects that pollute the environment and lack plans for pollution control; prohibit projects that manufacture products already in full supply; prohibit repetitious construction projects; prohibit projects that are "big and all-embracing" or "small and all-embracing"; prohibit projects that compete with existing production enterprises for raw materials; prohibit the blind import of projects; and prohibit the construction of luxurious buildings.

The regulations also point out that in the future all new projects that have been prohibited by the above regulations should not be listed in the plans of the planning and the capital construction departments, nor should they be appropriated funds or extended loans by the banks or provided equipment and materials by the materials departments. Construction departments should also refrain from undertaking actual construction work. All new projects should be built strictly according to the unified plan and should proceed according to the procedure of capital construction. No one leader is allowed to irresponsibly determine a plan or factory site, or give instructions for or initiate new projects unless he has cleared these matters through the planning and the capital construction departments to make sure an overall balance is maintained. In case of grave damage resulting from indiscriminate building of projects in violation of established procedure, the responsibility of those who filed the applications and those who approved them within a leading department should be pinned down. The legal responsibility involved should be affixed.

BEIJING TEXTILE INDUSTRY INSTITUTES NEW WORK SYSTEM

OWO30831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing's textile industry has instituted the eight-day work cycle--six days on and two off--to step up production of cotton, woolen and other fabrics in sort supply. The new system, by which a worker works two morning, two middle and two evening shifts and is off two days together, began on a trial basis at the end of 1979 and spread to all major woolen and cotton textile mills in the city in the latter half of 1980.

The system is now being tried out in China's major textile centers on Tianjin, Shanghai and Shandong Province.

This is a major reform of the work system in the textile industry, said an official of the municipal textile bureau. The purpose of instituting such a system is to increase production by making full use of existing equipment, to help reduce labour intensity and to create more jobs for young people. As a large proportion of workers in the textile industry are women, they will have more time to attend to families and studies at part-time schools for improvement of their skills and general knowledge. Formerly all textile mills operated six days per week in three shifts. Now, with one-third more workers added, the mills can operate a full seven-day week in four shifts.

According to statistics by the No 1 and No 2 cotton mills, the new system has resulted in a 15 percent increase in their weekly output. The "July 1" cotton textile mill, which instituted the system in mid-February, produced 42,000 meters more of synthetic fabrics and denim in that month, 11.5 percent more than in the same month last year.

Each enterprise has generally increased 11 to 14 percent more workers and the number of people going to part-time schools or special training classes rose sharply. In the No 2 cotton mill, people receiving part-time training increased from 400 to 2,000.

FORMER SHANDONG PARTY OFFICIAL REHABILITATED

OW031019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Xiang Ming, acting secretary of the former Shandong CCP subbureau, vice governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government and deputy political commissar of the Shandong Provincial Military District, died without being cleared of all the false charges against him in December 1969 in Shijiazhuang at the age of 60, a victim of brutal persecution of Lin Biao, Kang Sheng and the "gang of four." A memorial meeting for Comrade Xiang Ming was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Huang Kecheng, Zhang Dingcheng, Cai Chang, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Huang Huoqing and Ji Fang, the State Council, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Shandong and Hebei Provincial CCP Committees, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district and the Linqu County CCP Committee of Shandong Province. More than 300 people attended the memorial meeting, including Comrade Song Renqiong, Shandong Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Gao Keting and Comrade Xiang Ming's friends in Beijing.

Jin Ming, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over the memorial meeting. Jiang Yizhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress, delivered a memorial speech.

Jiang Yizhen said: Comrade Xiang Ming was a long-tested, loyal proletarian fighter of our party and a fine party member. After the founding of new China, he was accused of participating in the Gao Gang-Rao Shushi alliance; he was also accused of organizing an "antiparty sectarian clique headed by Xiang Ming" and was not rehabilitated until 1963. Comrade Xiang Ming was transferred to work in Hebei Province in 1955. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee and the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee reviewed his case and concluded that the charges against Comrade Xiang Ming for having "supported Rao Shushi politically, organizationally and spiritually and participated in the Gao Gang-Rao Shushi antiparty alliance" were not true and therefore could not be established. The provincial CCP Committee was also wrong in the past in judging Comrade Xiang Ming as a "renegade," expelling him from the party and dealing with him in the context of contradictions among the people. It was indeed a frameup. An overall and just assessment has now been given to Comrade Xiang Ming's revolutionary activities in his lifetime and a decision made to rehabilitate him and overthrow all the false charges against him and to restore his honor and party membership.

Jiang Yizhen said: Comrade Xiang Ming was also known as Ju Tongpu. He was born in 1909 in Linqu County, Shandong Province. He joined the CYL in 1931 and became a party member the same year.

He held posts as secretary of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee; director of the Organization Department of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee; secretary of the party committee of the Henan-Hubei border region; secretary of the second column of the guerrillas detachment under the new 4th Army in the Heban-Anhui-Jiangsu region; deputy secretary of the Heban-Anhui-Jiangsu regional CCP Committee; secretary of the Zhongsi region in Jiangsu and political commissar of the military subdistrict; secretary of the Yanfu regional CCP Committee in north Jiangsu and military subdistrict political commissar; political commissar of the 8th Brigade of the 3d Division of the new 4th Army; secretary of the central district CCP Committee in Shandong and political commissar of the military district there; political commissar of the 8th Column of the 3d Field Army in east China; secretary of the Jiaodong district CCP Committee and political commissar of the military district there; chairman of the Qingdao Municipal Military Control Commission; vice governor of the Shandong provincial government and deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; and deputy secretary, second secretary and acting secretary of the Shandong CCP subbureau. Both in the years of revolutionary war and during the period of socialist revolution and construction, he resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies, indefatigably studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and made every effort to transform his world outlook. He was loyal to the party and the people: he dedicated his entire life to the communist cause.

XINHUA REPORTERS MONTHLY 'LIAOWANG' TO BE PUBLISHED

OW030505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The monthly journal LIAOWANG [LOOKOUT], a comprehensive publication sponsored by XINHUA reporters for the general public, will come out on 20 April.

The first issue of the journal contains "Spring in Zhongnanhai" and "Interviewing the Responsible Comrades of the State Council While Accompanying Them on an Inspection Tour to Tianjin," reporting on how responsible comrades of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council spend their days and nights at the posts that require them to make important policy decisions. From this angle, the readers may understand the intense, profound and meticulous work of the party Central Committee and the State Council in handling important state affairs. In the future, under special columns "Events at Zhongnanhai" and "Firsthand Reports," LIAOWANG will report on the new situation and events that the reporters have learned from the central leading organs and the broad masses of people.

Dealing with political affairs, news and ideological matters, the monthly will fully use its reporters' firsthand materials and reports and, analyze or comment on important events and ideological trends in the motherland's modernization drive and in international affairs. In his article used in lieu of the forward to LIAOWANG, Mu Qing writes: This journal will be a tiny observation post on the ship sailing toward the four modernizations. It will do its best to keep a lookout for the party and the people. Former XINHUA reporters Liu Baiyu, Feng Mu, Hua Shan and others have emotional words for LIAOWANG, hoping the journal will become a pioneer commanding a wide view from the heights of our time.

The first issue of the journal carries a piece of social news entitled "Millionairess Zhao Biyan." It narrates a sensational lawsuit in Japan involving a Chinese citizen's property rights. In this issue, an interview with writers entitled "I Love the Colorful Epic" describes the plot and substance of the last three volumes of Yao Xueyin's novel "Li Zicheng"; the article "A Protracted War, or a War of Quick Decision?" introduces some theoretical views presented at the discussion meeting on the strategy of economic and social development in China; and a commentary on international affairs "China Is Not a 'Tiny Junior'" comments on the minor trend of "two Chinas" in the world.

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THIRD SESSION OF FIFTH FUJIAN CONGRESS CONTINUES

Ma Xingyuan on Government Work

OW021003 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] In the past year our province has advanced on all fronts and made progress in all fields, and the situation has been very good, said provincial Governor Ma Xingyuan in reviewing work of the past year in his report on the work of the government to the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress.

Governor Ma Xingyuan said: Under the guidance of the eight-character principle, our province has made steady progress in the national economy in the course of readjustment as a result of the implementation of the two documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council, transmitting the decision to enforce a special policy and flexible measures in our province. In 1980 the total value of industrial and agricultural output reached 11.68 billion yuan, a 10.4 percent increase over the previous year. It was another year of fairly good agricultural harvest following consecutive production increases in the previous 3 years. Total grain output of the state farms and the collectives in the province topped the figure of a year before by 262 million jin. There were production increases in sugarcane, tea and other principal cash crops. Forestry and animal husbandry also witnessed progress. The situation throughout the rural areas has been stable and characterized by prosperity.

The total value of industrial output reached 7.55 billion yuan, chalking up another 11.9 percent increase on the basis of consecutive increases in the previous 3 years. The growth of total output value of light industry was 15.5 percent as compared to the previous year.

Financial revenue and expenditure were balanced and there was a small surplus. New progress was made in absorbing and utilizing Overseas Chinese and foreign investments. Science and technology achieved a number of major results and cultural undertakings were prosperous.

Governor Ma Xingyuan pointed out: Despite our doing some work in economic readjustment, we did not do well in this respect in 1980. Many serious economic problems remain unresolved, and there is a hidden danger not to be ignored. This is reflected prominently in the following: 1) the national economy is unbalanced, 2) market prices are not very stable, and 3) some industrial enterprises are backward in management and their economic results are poor.

This is caused by the interference and disruption from Lin Biao and the gang of four, and our long following of the ideological guidance of "leftist" errors in economic work. This is because we have not sufficiently tried to study and understand the various correct policies and major policy decisions adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee including emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and correcting "left" deviationist errors. We have failed to clearly realize the seriousness and danger of the "leftist" errors that have existed for years in rural work, and we have been unable to implement some of the central authorities' policies quickly. In giving guidance for economic construction, we have the tendency to be impatient with success without stressing economic results. The capital construction front is too extensive and the common practice is to advocate building small but comprehensive, self-sufficient economic systems. We have not thoroughly understood the two documents on the practice of special policy and flexible measures and we have not made very rapid progress in implementing them.

After reviewing the work in the past year, Governor Ma Xingyuan set forth the following as the work of the government for 1981:

To mobilize the people throughout our province to work with one heart and one mind in resolutely implementing the important policies adopted by the central authorities, to seriously implement the two documents which the central authorities have approved for the practice of a special policy and flexible measures in our province's external economic activities, to successfully carry out economic readjustment, and to maintain steady development of the national economy.

Governor Ma Xingyuan then went on to report the arrangements made by the government for its work this year by stressing the following areas: 1) making further efforts to readjust the national economy; 2) continuing implementation of the special policy and flexible measures; 3) stabilizing the market and prices and making good arrangements for the people's daily life, and 4) going a step further in bringing about stability and unity.

More on Ma Report

OW022114 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The station reporter reports: In his report on the work of the government, Fujian Provincial Governor Ma Xingyuan dwelled on the question of agriculture. He pointed out: The basic reason why Fujian's agricultural development is slow is that over a long period of time it has been affected and hampered by left ideas. From now on it is necessary to firmly grasp the policy of agriculture centering on the system of responsibility and strive for an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. This is the most important task in the economic work of our province.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan said: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we did not emancipate our minds thoroughly enough or relax restrictions while readjusting the relations of production, taking a flexible rural policy and implementing the system of responsibility in agricultural production. We made too many criticisms. During a relatively long period of time, we did not approve the system of signing a job contract with each work group with wages paid according to output. We also indiscriminately opposed the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household. As a result, the system of responsibility in agricultural production was not carried out among many production teams in our province.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan said: After the party Central Committee's circular on several questions concerning further strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility in agricultural production was relayed, we studied it and deepened our understanding. In line with the guidelines of the circular, we relayed and implemented it. At the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee drew up an emergency plan on implementing the system of responsibility in agricultural production and held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and county party committees. After the cadres unified their understanding by studying the documents of the central work meeting and drawing a lesson from left errors, responsible persons at the provincial, prefectural and county levels led over 10,000 government cadres to grassroots units to grasp typical cases, summarize experience and study and help solve practical problems in implementing the system of responsibility.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan pointed out: Currently, 94.5 percent of the province's production teams have implemented the system of responsibility in various forms. Henceforth, people's governments at all levels and the vast number of comrades working in rural areas should firmly grasp the implementation of all policies on agriculture centering on the system of responsibility in agricultural production. As for those in a few places who are sharing out farmland and doing individual farming, it is necessary to help them straighten out the wrong thinking instead of using compulsive means. It is necessary to help them solve their practical problems by helping them develop production. It is necessary to give them guidance and help them form organizations once again by adopting various transitional ways.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan said: Forestry is one of the aspects where our province's superiority lies. At present, it is necessary to firmly safeguard the right to mountain forests, carry out the system of responsibility in forestry, strengthen the unified management of timber and strictly control the volume of trees felled. It is necessary to seriously carry out the policy based on forest management and make great efforts to plant forests.

He said: We must pay great attention to developing animal husbandry and fishing, break up the trammels of left ideas and take a more flexible policy. It is necessary to protect the enthusiasm for raising hogs by the vast number of peasants. It is necessary to fully use our province's tens of millions of mu of sloping grassland to breed herbivorous livestock, particularly oxen. It is also necessary to greatly promote sheep breeding because a sheep's growth cycle is short and its breeding rate is high. It is also necessary to breed chickens, ducks, pigeons, rabbits, honey bees and silkworms. It is necessary to pay special attention to using the natural resources of coastal waters to develop the breeding and catching and harvesting of aquatic animals and plants. It is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in fishing zones and strengthen and perfect the system of responsibility in fishing. It is necessary to permit the simultaneous existence of a variety of ways for management, a variety of labor organizations and a variety of wage systems. It is necessary to open all avenues of production, establish close contacts between fishing and grain production and between fishing and livestock breeding, and enliven the economy in fishing.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan said: It is necessary to stabilize the ranks of cadres in the agricultural field, strengthen the leading groups of brigades and production teams, carry out the system of personal responsibility for cadres and set up an award system for rural cadres. It is necessary to train commune and brigade cadres in a planned way--by stages--and at different times and see to it that they master the management and administration of the socialist collective economy and agricultural science and techniques.

Finance Director's Report

OW030148 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 30 March, (Jin Jinbo), director of the Fujian Provincial Finance Department, delivered a report on the 1979 final accounts, the situation in implementing the 1980 budget and the draft of the 1981 budget, at the Third Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress.

In his report (Jin Jinbo) said: In 1979, our province greatly raised the purchasing price for farm and sideline products and reduced and exempted part of the rural taxes. As a result, our agriculture was strengthened and our production developed rapidly. We also actively opened avenues for employment, increased some workers' wages and carried out the award system. The income of workers increased. Because of the adoption of the above-mentioned readjustment measures, our province's expenditures were larger than its revenue in 1979.

(Jin Jinbo) pointed out: In 1980, our province made steady progress in the national economy readjustment and gradually developed external economic activities. The situation in implementing the budget was good. The 1981 national economic plan calls for reasonable arrangements for revenue and expenditures and a balance of financial revenue and expenditures in the budget. He said: According to the arrangements made for revenue and expenditures in the budget, investments for the budgeted capital construction projects will be greatly curtailed. The increased revenue will be mainly spent on the development of production in agriculture, light and textile industries and handicraft.

To successfully carry out the 1981 financial budget, (Jin Jinbo) listed in his report the following measures to be taken:

1. It is necessary to further grasp readjustment well. It is necessary to strengthen the planned management of investment in capital construction projects. It is necessary to seriously clear up projects which are being built at present. It is necessary to concentrate our raw material, fuel and electric power on the building of key projects.

2. It is necessary to greatly promote the development of industrial and agricultural production as a major measure to guarantee the stability of the market and increased financial revenue. It is necessary to strengthen the management of financial investment supporting agriculture. It is necessary to use the limited funds for agriculture where they are needed most. It is necessary to further support the development of light and textile industries and handicraft and promote the production of consumer goods for daily use.
3. It is necessary to engage in financial reform with steady steps. Henceforth it will be necessary to engage in any essential reform that can promote readjustment and expand external economic exchange.
4. It is necessary to use funds more effectively. It is imperative to eliminate leftist thinking which has long existed in economic construction, such as rashness, premature advance, impatience for success, setting high quotas and giving arbitrary and impractical directions.
5. It is necessary to implement special policies and take flexible measures to further develop external economic interchange, promote the readjustment of the national economy and enliven the economy.
6. It is necessary to make greater efforts to open all avenues for revenue and strictly control expenditures.
7. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over finance and strictly implement financial and economic discipline.

FURTHER ON JIANGSU GOVERNOR'S CONGRESS REPORT

Ideological, Political Work

OW021001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] In his report on the work of the government, Governor Hui Yuyu called for further consolidation and development of the situation of stability and unity.

He said: The political situation in our province is very good. However, there are factors of instability. To maintain and develop stability, the leading persons at various levels should specifically analyze and seriously handle the various problems that have surfaced. It is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions which are different in nature, do a good job in all fields of work, bring every positive factor into play, encourage healthy trends, and wage resolute struggle against all trends of thought and all forces that undermine our stability and unity.

He pointed out: First of all, it is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work. It is necessary, in close connection with economic readjustment, the actual conditions in our work in all fields and the ideological conditions among the people, to conduct education among cadres and the people in the present situation on the line, principles and policies of the party formulated since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee; to adhere to the four basic principles, patriotism and socialist spiritual civilization in the spirit of plain living and hard work.

He said: An important aspect of ideological and political work at present is to conduct education among children and young people in spiritual civilization. He pointed out: To do ideological and political work, it is necessary to follow the principle of enlightenment and guidance. This means education by positive persuasion, good-humored discussion, criticism and self-criticism while avoiding creating contradictions. However, clear distinction must be made between right and wrong in matters of principle and resolute struggle must be waged against the wrong tendency of negating and violating the four basic principles and weakening, shaking off, negating or opposing the party's leadership.

Governor Hui Yuyu added: While strengthening ideological and political work practical problems confronting the people should be appropriately solved.

Economic Readjustment

OW021055 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[By station reporter (Xiao Yunlung)]

[Text] The general goal of Jiangsu's economic readjustment for 1981 is to achieve a basic balance in financial revenues and expenditures and in debts and payments and to maintain a relatively stable market price in order to lay a firm foundation for steady economic growth. This was pointed out by Governor Hui Yuyu in his report on the work of the government at the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress.

Governor Hui Yuyu said: To achieve the above goal, we should carry out the following main tasks in our economic readjustment:

1. To firmly resolve to scale down capital construction. To meet our goal, it is necessary to cut down on our capital construction projects to the extent that they fall within our financial and material capability. This should be the key link of our economic readjustment this year. With regard to the capital construction projects incorporated in this year's plan, we must guarantee their successful completion or progress to ensure their full investment returns. On the other hand, we must resolutely stop the construction of all projects that have been blindly undertaken for the production and processing of goods already in excessive supply; that require huge investment outlays and long construction periods and consume too much energy but yield minimal economic returns; or that lack available natural resources, employ outdated technology and pose serious pollution problems. We must also stop those projects that, although related to our daily life, are beyond our means. In view of our limited financial and material resources, we must also suspend some projects even though they are needed by our national economy and meet basic conditions with respect to raw and semifinished materials, fuel and power. We must exercise highly centralized and unified control over capital construction; strengthen planning, guidance, coordination and supervision from the highest to the lowest levels; strictly enforce the system of examination, approval and responsibility over capital construction; and tighten discipline over capital construction matters.
2. To try our best to develop agriculture. In economic readjustment, we must guarantee a steady growth of grain output and at the same time take vigorous steps to develop diversified economic undertakings. We must actively and steadily readjust the agricultural economic structure. We must rely on policy and science and technology in developing agriculture. All localities should improve management, implement the policy of "to each according to his work" and strengthen and perfect systems of production responsibility. They should regard this as the central link of their efforts to further strengthen their collective economy and develop agriculture. At the same time, they should strive to raise the level of scientific farming.
3. To vigorously develop consumer goods production and push forward the campaign of "increasing production and practicing economy" in the industrial sector. The main consumer goods are bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, medium- and high-quality textile products, home electronic products and household building materials, which are in short supply. It is necessary to pay attention to energy production and conservation to meet the needs of consumer goods production and other sectors. Machinery, metallurgical, electronic and chemical industries should further readjust their lines of production, draw on the strength of others to offset one's weakness, strengthen their weak links, transform outdated equipment and speed up the creation of new generations of products in order to serve the needs of consumer goods production, agriculture, energy, communications and transportation.
4. To pay special attention to achieving financial, credit and material balance and maintaining relative market stability.

Science, Education, Other Work

OW021155 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] In his report on the work of the government, Governor Hui Yuyu pointed out that in the course of readjustment, efforts should be made to strengthen and develop the work of science, education, culture, public health and physical culture, which were seriously crippled during the decade of turmoil. He said: Spending for work in these fields has increased by 55 million yuan in this year's budget. They account for 38.3 percent of the total budgeted expenditure as compared with 28.7 percent last year. He urged the departments concerned to use the limited funds for urgent purposes and to effect an internal readjustment in their respective fields. Many efforts should be made to raise the level of their work, he added.

He said: Departments of science and technology should take it as their task of prime importance to promote the readjustment and development of the economy. They should orient their work to actual needs, make intensive efforts to study and develop new production technology and at the same time strengthen basic research as necessary. Those on the educational front should further implement the principle of moral, intellectual and physical development, conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work and do their best to improve the quality of education. They should mobilize the forces in all spheres to provide diverse education opportunities and speed up the training of competent workers. Those on the public health front should further carry out the principle of putting more stress on disease prevention and mobilize the forces in all spheres to develop a vigorous patriotic public health campaign. In the meantime, the present medical and health care organizations should be readjusted and strengthened, and continued efforts should be made to run the cooperative medical service and to build the public health work contingent. Physical culture departments should properly handle the relationship between popularization of physical culture and the raising of physical culture quality. They should actively promote mass physical culture activities to improve the people's health and lift their morale. Attention should be given to the development of physical culture in certain cities, towns and schools. Further efforts should be made to consolidate and train the physical cultural contingent and to raise the level of skills of physical culture and sports. Culture, publications, journalistic, radio broadcast and television departments should also do well in their internal readjustments and in the improvement of their work quality. They should provide the people with healthy mental nourishment and play a still greater role in effecting economic readjustment and in maintaining social stability.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS CONGRESS SESSION

OW030740 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] This morning the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting. Permanent chairmen of the presidium of the congress Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan, Xu Min, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang attended the plenary meeting.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of provincial party and government organizations, PLA units and the provincial CPPCC Committee Jiang Weiqing, Bai Dongcai, Fang Zhichun, Di Sheng, (Wu Ping), Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, (Wang Zemin), Xu Qin, Li Shizhang, Zhang Guozhen, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan, Zhang Chuangchu, (Wang Linde), Zhong Ping, Pan Shiyan, He Shikun, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan and Li Huafeng; President of the provincial Higher People's Court Liu Bin; Chief Procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate Chen Keguang; and other members of the presidium of the congress. Lai Shaoyao and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, who are attending the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress as nonvoting delegates, were also present at today's meeting.

After Luo Mengwen, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, declared the meeting opened, Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a report on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The work report points out: Since the 2d session of the 5th provincial People's Congress, in accordance with the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and based on the functions and powers as provided in the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments of the People's Republic of China and the actual conditions in the province, positive efforts have been made to organize and set up administrative bodies and establish various working systems.

The work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee gives an eight-point account on the work done in the past more than a year: 1) holding direct elections at the county level; 2) beginning to study and formulate local laws and regulations; 3) hearing and examining the work reports by the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate and discussing a number of important issues in the province; 4) appointing and dismissing working personnel in provincial administrative and judicial organs; 5) supervising and urging departments concerned to act on proposals made by deputies; 6) organizing inspection tours by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee members to forge close ties with people's representatives; 7) conscientiously handling people's letters and visits; and 8) strengthening connections with the standing committees of county, municipal and district people's congresses.

The work report points out in conclusion: At present the situation in our province, as in all other parts of the country, is very good. We are faced with the arduous tasks of readjusting the national economy and consolidating and developing political stability. Our responsibilities are glorious and important. We must rally closely around the party Central Committee and, under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the province; uphold the four basic principles; work with one heart and one mind; march in step; resolutely implement the important principle established by the party Central Committee to further economic readjustment and political stability; develop socialist democracy; improve the socialist legal system; strengthen ideological and political work; develop a socialist spiritual civilization; carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and plain living; brace ourselves; overcome difficulties on the road ahead; guarantee smooth progress of work in all fields in our province; and strive to fulfill the tasks of readjusting the national economy, enhancing political stability and speeding up socialist modernization.

The meeting also listened to a work report by Liu Bin, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and a work report by Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate.

All the CPPCC members attending the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of various departments and units directly under the province, and responsible comrades of standing committees of people's congresses of various counties, municipalities and municipal districts attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Tomorrow deputies to the provincial People's Congress and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee will separately discuss the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the work reports of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

JIANGXI'S JIANG ON COLLEGES' IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW030046 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, a province-wide discussion meeting on ideological and political work in higher institutions was held by the provincial CCP Committee from 24 to 28 March. Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He first noted that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the central work conference last December in particular, party committees of all institutions of higher learning in the province have conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies and have done a great deal of ideological and political work with notable results.

Now these schools have all launched the movements for "five stresses and four beauties" and for learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits and achieving the "three-goods" status, which have manifestly changed the atmosphere in these schools. Now the schools are maintaining stability and order in their teaching activities and, as far as the main trend is concerned, the students' state of mind and mental outlook can be described as positive, healthy and going upward. The vast majority of students support the party's line and the four fundamental principles, study hard and observe discipline. It can be said that a relatively stable political environment is now prevailing in all higher institutions in the province, which is something they have not seen for more than a decade.

It should be noted, however, that this improved situation is just beginning to emerge. There are still some confused ideas that cast doubt on and negate the four fundamental principles which have not been completely clarified by combining theory with practice. The extremely small number of people who are opposed to the four fundamental principles and bent on the practice of anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization have, if anything, only restrained themselves to some extent. Leading party organs and political work offices in the schools are all less than perfect. They have not yet completely discovered how to successfully run socialist institutions of higher learning and do ideological and political work among the young students of the new period. Therefore, we must have a sufficient understanding of the long term, arduous and complex nature of ideological and political work in the schools.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing then suggested that at present, the following problems call for special attention to solve them in strengthening ideological and political work in the higher institutions:

1. To fully understand the great significance of the need to strengthen ideological and political work in higher institutions.

He said: The higher institutions are our centers for higher learning and important bases for training competent people and making scientific research achievements. Are the higher institutions being well run? What is the quality of the young students taught and trained there? Can the students become people with a socialist consciousness, knowledge in specific areas and managing skills, people who are both Red and expert? Can the schools bring up reliable successors to the socialist and communist cause in the hundreds of millions? Will the schools' teaching and scientific research activities have a positive impact on the entire society in building up a material civilization and a spiritual civilization? All these are serious matters and major issues that will have a bearing on the present and future of our country.

He pointed out: In strengthening ideological and political work among young students, to help them solve the problem of revolutionization is of primary importance. In other words, help them so that they can uphold the four fundamental principles, have communist aspirations, patriotic enthusiasm and the concept of serving the people heart and soul and lay stress on the socialist spiritual civilization. For teaching work, this is a matter of primary importance, the foundation, the prerequisite. For each young student, this is the approach to settling the question of the soul and world outlook, the most fundamental question.

The task of the party in ideological and political work is to see to it that young students will completely break with those decadent and declining ideas of feudalism and capitalism and really become successors to the cause of socialism. Its purpose is to help young students foster communist aspirations, beliefs, ethics and discipline; study assiduously for the sake of the revolution; make efforts to enhance their abilities in order to shoulder the heavy task of the four modernizations and strive to become both Red and expert and mature in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically.

2. To seriously summarize experience and the lessons learned and do ideological and political work in a penetrating, meticulous and practical way.

He said: Our party has the tradition of doing ideological and political work and its experience in this area is abundant. However, for a relatively long period it has, under the influence of "leftist" errors, become afflicted with formalism and a tendency for doing work in an oversimplified and crude way.

It has also made the mistakes of magnifying things in political struggle and inadvertently hurting good people. Now we must correctly summarize both positive and negative experiences and lessons and do a good job in ideological and political work in accordance with the new characteristics of the young students of the new historical period. We should shake ourselves free of "leftist" ideas, habits and conventions and study concrete methods for ideological and political work that are suitable for the ideological characteristics of young students.

We must not revert to the past practice of formalism when it comes to strengthening ideological and political work, the practice of having everyone declare where he stands and then, after making a terrific din and a big fanfare, washing our hands of the work, like when a gust of wind blows over. We must not repeat the past practice of going in for political movements and for broadening the scope of class struggle, the practice of exaggeration in criticism, bullying people on the strength of one's power, seizing on other's faults, putting hats on people, wielding the big stick and entering everything said about a person in his personnel file. At the same time, it is also necessary to be on guard against the tendency of acting with hesitancy and being afraid of doing ideological and political work with a mind troubled by a lingering fear. Only thus can we become both bold in doing ideological and political work and good at it.

We must combine education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with routine education on the situation, ideology and politics; combine activities to commend good people and good deeds with efforts to curb unhealthy tendencies; combine the effort to give full scope to the role of full-time political organs with the effort to use the power of the masses in doing ideological and political work; and combine successful ideological and political work with a solution to the practical problems in regard to teaching and daily life.

3. To practically strengthen and improve party leadership over ideological and political work.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing emphasized: Party committee secretaries of higher institutions should personally involve themselves in ideological and political work. They should frequently give lectures on politics and make reports on current events and situations to the students. With regard to erroneous tendencies, they should adopt a clear-cut stand and be bold in making it known to others and find solutions to such problems. They should go among students of various classes and grades by visiting them in classrooms, dormitories and canteens. In short, they should go among the students to carry out investigation and study and obtain firsthand material. They should become friends with the teachers and students and frequently hold heart-to-heart talks with them. They should take part in teaching and research activities to gain the initiative in exercising leadership and see to it that ideological and political work is combined more closely with teaching and scientific research.

The discussion meeting was sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee. A total of 115 comrades attended. They included the responsible comrades of the party committees, CYL committees, propaganda sections and teaching and research sections of Marxism-Leninism of all institutions of higher learning in the province and comrades of other departments concerned. In the meeting these comrades analyzed the situation of ideological and political work being carried out in the higher institutions, summarized and exchanged experiences and discussed and studied the steps to be taken from now on to strengthen ideological and political work.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI LITERARY NEWSPAPER--Shanghai, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--The first issue of WENXUE BAO [LITERARY NEWS], a newspaper reporting on literary activities in China and foreign countries, appeared in Shanghai on 21 March. The newspaper will introduce to its readers new trends in the field of literature and carry reports on writers and publications as well as some literary works. The newspaper will be published weekly. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 22 Mar 81 OW]

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES FINANCE-TRADE MEETING

OWO20952 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 April, Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the provincial finance and trade work conference. Secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees, cadres at and above the departmental level of organizations directly under the province, some comrades of Wuhan Municipality and comrades attending the provincial scientific and technological conference also attended the meeting today.

After explaining the political and economic situation in our province, Comrade Chen Pixian spoke emphatically on the important position and role of finance and trade work.

He said: I think that finance and trade work is very important. In the words of Comrade Chen Yun, it is extremely important. Party committees and governments at all levels must pay full attention to finance and trade work, further strengthen leadership over finance and trade work and support the comrades on the finance and trade front to do their work well.

Comrade Chen Pixian stressed that finance and trade and industry and agriculture should help and support each other.

He pointed out: In supporting production, the financial and trade departments should first of all support agriculture to ensure a good harvest. Whether or not the major agricultural targets set by the provincial party committee for this year can be fulfilled depends largely on the financial and trade departments. Our province was hit by serious natural disasters last year and there are shortages in seeds, funds and the means of production required for agricultural production. The task of supporting agriculture is quite arduous. Finance and trade departments should adopt effective measures to solve these problems in earnest. In supporting industry, the finance and trade departments should first of all actively help the industrial department readjust their internal structures and accelerate the development of light and textile industries. It is necessary to support the industrial departments to produce brand-name products and produce more commodities that are of good quality, low price and readily marketable.

Comrade Chen Pixian pointed out: While finance and trade departments should support agriculture and industry, industry and agriculture should also energetically support financial and trade work. Rural communes and brigades and state farms should enthusiastically regard selling farm and sideline products to the state as their glorious, binding duty. Reasonable state purchase quotas must be actively fulfilled. What should be turned over to the state must be actively turned over to the state. In supporting finance and trade work, industry should provide markets with more products that meet demands and are needed by the masses. State purchase plans for industrial products should be actively fulfilled. Now, some industrial products sold by the industrial enterprises themselves have exceeded the set proportions. Some enterprises have held commodities in short supply, sold these commodities themselves and dumped unsalable commodities to the commercial departments. This is not good and should be corrected quickly.

Comrade Chen Pixian called on the financial and trade departments to further strengthen ideological and political work.

He told the comrades present: I suggest that you, first of all, organize cadres at and above the party branch secretary level to conscientiously study Comrade Chen Yun's economic writings. Comrade Chen Yun's economic ideas and rich practical experience are the valuable spiritual wealth of our party in the field of economic work and should be studied by the whole party.

Comrade Chen Pixian expressed the hope that cadres, staff members and workers in financial and trade departments throughout the province will completely understand and resolutely implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference; adhere to the socialist service orientation, improve business working style and draw up service pledges; make doing commercial work in a civilized way, treating customers with courtesy, providing quality services and making things convenient for the masses--important marks of serving the people and being responsible to the people; and earnestly restore and carry forward the fine style of socialist financial and trade work, so that financial and trade work in our province will quickly take on a new outlook and continuously make new achievements.

WUHAN ORGANIZES TECHNICAL COOPERATION TEAMS

OWO20910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Wuhan, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The city of Wuhan, industrial capital of Hubei Province, has organized teams of workers, veterans and technicians to troubleshoot problems in the city's factories, according to Xu Qingsheng, a departmental head of the Wuhan Trade Union Council. The city has organized workers' technical cooperation committees in each of its four urban districts to oversee and coordinate 800 volunteers in 39 technical cooperation teams. The team members receive no extra pay for their efforts and do most of their cooperation work in their spare time.

The idea behind the teams is to send them into factories to provide technical aid in refining industrial processes and developing more efficient organization. Last year alone, says Xu Qingsheng, the teams helped with problems in machine building, casting, heat treatment, welding, electronics and cutting tools. Partly as a result of their efforts, says Xu, local industrial output last year reached 9,900 million yuan, a 15.5 percent increase from 1979.

"Mass technical cooperation is one of the most effective measures to strengthen weak links in production by the workers' own efforts," says Xu. As an example, he cites the assistance provided to a fiberboard production line in a timber mill in the Hanyang District. The cooperation teams reinforced an easily bent steel strip and enabled the production line to go on smoothly. Production of fiberboard used in the city's growing construction industry was begun only last year. The teams also occasionally provide help to factories in other parts of China, says Xu. An embroidery mill in Jiangsu Province received a formula for dyestuff from Wuhan and later trained its own technical staff with the Wuhan teams.

The four technical committees have also joined local workers' clubs in sponsoring technical training courses in general science and specialized trades. Last year more than 300 courses were attended by 40,000 workers. A mechanical drawing class in Wuhan's Jiangnan District designed and built a dishwashing machine for a large restaurant in the city. The machine raised efficiency five-fold by eliminating the need for the hand-washing of 24,000 dishes daily.

HUBEI COMMENTARY CALLS FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT

OW021003 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "All Professions and Trades Must Support Agriculture"]

[Text] To readjust the national economy, it is necessary to speed up the development of agricultural production. However, the development of agricultural production cannot be achieved without the support of industry, communications, finance, commerce and all the other professions and trades.

Since the beginning of this year, some sectors have paid less attention to supporting agriculture. At the same time they have failed to keep up with their own work. Such a state of affairs can be attributed to the lack of correct understanding of the situation.

For example, some comrades maintained that it is a thankless task to turn out support-agriculture products and handle support-agriculture supplies since the quantities involved are tremendous and the profits to be made are small. This kind of attitude is harmful to developing agricultural production.

As we all know, our rural areas were extensively hit by natural disasters last year. Many production teams spent so much money for disaster relief that they are now having a hard time simply getting production going. It is particularly difficult at this time with the busy spring farming season approaching and contradictions between the supply of funds and the need for spring farming materials in the rural areas becoming more prominent.

A most important step in overcoming these difficulties, besides self-reliance and production for self-preservation, is for all professions and trades to carry forward the fine tradition of supporting agriculture and set their minds on doing more good deeds to bring about a bumper harvest. To this end, we must get on with our work even if it involves huge quantities but less profit; we should do our work conscientiously even if the profits are significantly less. We are confident that with the energetic support of all professions and trades, the vast rural areas throughout our province will overcome difficulties in the wake of the natural disasters and bring about new development in agricultural production.

HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR ON PROBLEMS

OW030217 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2316 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] While reporting on public security work at the eighth session of the fifth provincial People's Congress on 31 March, (Tang Lieqin), director of the Hunan Provincial Public Security Department, said that public security problems are also social problems, and that it is necessary, under the leadership of the party committee and government, to mobilize all social forces to deal with public security problems in a comprehensive way.

(Tang Lieqin) said: The province's public security and social order has generally improved over the past year after reforms. However, the improvement has not been fundamental and there are still many problems.

He said: These problems reflected that although class struggle is not a major contradiction in our society now, it still exists and must not be overlooked. It is necessary to resolutely hit hard at counterrevolutionary and criminal activities, further improve public security work in both urban and suburban areas, strive to achieve good public order and maintain the political situation of stability and unity, thereby ensuring the smooth fulfillment of economic readjustment and the four modernizations.

(Tang Lieqin) said: It is necessary to fully mobilize the masses and carry out deepgoing education and propaganda on the legal system and on morality and practices. It is necessary to integrate punishing criminals with strengthening ideological and political work.

It is necessary to promote education in civilized manners and politeness and activities to learn from Lei Feng in government organs, plants and mines, schools, various enterprises, neighborhoods and rural areas--particularly among young people and children--thereby bringing about fundamental changes in social practices and moral standards in both urban and suburban areas.

It is necessary to integrate improving an enterprise's internal security with strengthening its management and production, and further perfect and implement the system of personal responsibility. It is necessary to strengthen protection of units whose production has been stopped, suspended, combined or shifted to other products, and to prevent and forestall all crimes and accidents. It is necessary to resolutely and thoroughly rehabilitate and redress all cases involving unjust or falsified charges and verdicts and implement the policy in this regard from beginning to end.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU ROTATIONAL TRAINING--The first rotational training course for cadres of the party school of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee opened on 6 March. Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony, stressing the building of socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening theoretical study. Some 1,000 persons took part in the opening ceremony. Liang Lingguang pointed out the erroneous ideas of some people who thought that money could solve any problem and who advocated adopting economic measures for everything, thereby neglecting ideological and political work. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 10 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL FORUM--On 20 March, the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Department held a forum to study how to resist natural disasters and reap a bumper agricultural harvest. A total of 15 persons took part in the forum. The participants revealed that the peasants in Guangdong reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1980 through practicing scientific farming. However, they pointed out that the comrades in some areas do not have an adequate understanding of the difficulties of reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year and are blindly optimistic. They also pointed out that due to low temperatures and rain in some communes and brigades in central Guangdong in late February, decay of seedlings was serious resulting in weaker seedlings. Thus, growth is uneven. In other areas, the situation of drought has still not been solved. According to meteorological departments and some veteran peasants, in the later growing stage of rice, there may be a flood at the time of the dragon boat festival [6 June] and more typhoons this year, seriously endangering the growth of early rice. The participants therefore suggested that it is necessary to consider the bad weather in using water and fertilizer and vehemently grasp prevention of insect pests. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 22 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGDONG STATISTICS CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Statistics Bureau directors conference was recently held in Guangzhou to conform with the economic readjustment and the four modernizations. The participants pointed out that statistics work is a very important method to guide the national economy. It is an important weapon for understanding the economy, social development, national and provincial conditions and an important basis for formulating plans and policies. They have also studied how to strengthen and improve statistics work and have stressed promoting the accuracy of statistics work. The participants were urged to conduct economic forecasting work. All areas must rapidly augment personnel in the statistics organs and ensure sufficient funds for the statistics department by being thrifty. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Mar 81 HK]

HUNAN AFFORESTATION DRIVE--Changsha, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--A great upsurge in spring afforestation is being whipped up in Hunan's countryside. As of mid-February, the province had afforested 900,000 mu of land, planted an additional 78 million trees around houses and villages and by roadsides and riversides, and leveled 1.75 million mu for future afforestation. Hunan has done a fairly good job of artificial afforestation. There are artificial forests with a total area of 40 million mu, and there are some 200 million trees around houses and villages and by roadsides and riversides. Timber output totals 53 million cubic meters. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 8 Mar 81 OW]

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES POSITIVE READJUSTMENT ATTITUDE

HK030257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Report on 2 April SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Take a Positive Attitude Toward Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Carrying out all-round readjustment of the national economy is the current central task in our economic work. However there are different attitudes among the cadres and masses with regard to readjustment. Some take a positive approach, like the Chengdu bearings plant. They understand that readjustment is the path we must follow to gradually promote rational development of our country's economic structure. The other is a passive approach. People with this attitude erroneously hold that readjustment is just a matter of withdrawing and halting and means beating a retreat. There are difficulties everywhere they look. They waver and hesitate over implementing the readjustment principle.

Of course, readjustment does involve withdrawing and halting. However, it certainly does not mean that everything has to withdraw. There is both withdrawal and progress. But cutting capital construction, we can assign forces to carry out innovations and improvements in existing enterprises. By reducing the output quotas for certain products of heavy industry and expanding its service sector, we can speed up the construction of agriculture, light industry, energy, communications, and facilities for people's daily life. By making a success of readjustment, we can balance the budget and thus solve the problem of imbalance that has long existed in the national economy, and lay a fine foundation for the four modernizations. Hence the leading cadres in industry and communications must further study and implement the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, get rid of the influence of leftist ideology, and gain a clear idea of the importance of readjustment and of the current excellent situation.

The article says: The current difficulties that have emerged in the course of readjustment are temporary difficulties on our road of advancement. We are fully capable of overcoming them so long as we make the effort. The current readjustment represents a severe test for every cadre. We must bear the overall situation in mind, resolutely implement the central principles, policies and measures on readjustment, obey the Central Committee's unified commands, revive and carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle of the Yanan era and the spirit of overcoming difficulties in the early 1960's, and do a good job in readjustment.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN SOIL STUDY--Chengdu, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--A study of the content of trace elements in the soil in Sichuan basin has helped increase crop yields. Since 1977, the Institute of Geography under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has conducted the study in the Sichuan Basin, one of China's granaries. Scientists collected 1,045 soil samples at 750 locations in more than 100 counties in the basin. Based on their findings, the scientists prepared charts to show the localities where zinc and boron are lacking in the soil. The charts serve as scientific guides for the proper application of trace element fertilizers, the institute said. By adding boron to rape and cotton fields and zinc to maize fields and rice paddies, local farmers increased yields on experimental plots. The increase of the per-hectare yield of rape fields in the experiment went up an average of 16.2 percent and that of maize 11.1 percent. Now, 26,000 hectares of rape and 3,400 hectares of maize are under experimentation, the institute said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

XIZANG TREASURY BONDS--People's governments at all levels and state-owned enterprises in Xizang Autonomous Region have enthusiastically responded to the State Council's call to buy state treasury bonds. Many departments and units have realized that over a long period of time the state has been very concerned about construction in Xizang and about improvement of the livelihood of minority nationalities. They have been buying state treasury bonds to ensure a balance in state financial revenues and expenditures this year. As of 25 March, the target for the purchase of treasury bonds had been overfulfilled. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 81 OW]

BEIJING CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON CARE FOR AGED

OW030838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Homes for the aged have been built in 128 of the 269 communes on the outskirts of the Chinese capital for more than 3,000 people, according to a spokesman for the Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau. Last year, he said, 53 homes were built with another 50 planned this year. Subsidized by the municipal government, the homes are built with the communes' welfare fund for old people who have no families and are unable to work. The communes provide a range of services including free housing, food, quilts and bed sheets, a monthly stipend and free medical care.

One commune, the Evergreen people's commune, in Beijing's west suburbs, has erected an 87-room home, which provides dining, washing, sewing, barbering, medical check-ups and services as well as heat, furnishings, running water and baths. In communes where old-age homes have not yet been built, childless and old residents received "wubao," a collective welfare which provides clothing, food, housing and medical care.

China's new marriage law, enacted last year, requires a parent's children to provide support when the parent is unable to work. Besides, on eight communes and in eight production brigades on six other communes, a pension is supplied for women older than 55 and men more than 60.

Cooperative medical care is the most widespread service among the communes. A member pays a registration fee of five Chinese cents and an annual fee ranging from fifty cents to two yuan (RMB). Treatment is then free on the commune and, if a hospital visit becomes necessary, one is eligible to obtain a reimbursement of between 20 percent and 50 percent. In some cases the annual fee may be waived.

DUAN JUNYI LEADS BEIJING BEAUTIFICATION DRIVE

OW021238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Since March 12, the national afforestation day, hundreds of thousands of armymen, students and office workers have poured into Beijing's streets, alleys and riversides to dig pits and plant rows of pine and other trees. More than 500,000 have been planted to date, according to the city's Bureau of Parks and Woods. Much has been achieved in Beijing in afforestation and city beautification over the past two years. But there is very little grass and not enough trees in the city to hold back the windstorms whistling in from the deserts of Inner Mongolia bearing sand and dust through the city streets in spring.

This year the Beijing People's Government has paid special attention to solving the problem and beautifying the city and appropriations for the purpose are up by 65 percent on last year's. On March 7, the government called a mobilization meeting to engender city-wide support for the campaign and the city's Education Bureau, Communist Youth League Committee and Women's Federation established planting quotas for students, women and young people. The principal city leaders, headed by First Party Secretary Duan Junyi and Acting Mayor Jiao Ruoyu, took part in planting trees in one of Beijing's northwestern suburbs which form part of the tree belt project to check the northwesterly windstorms.

The City Parks and Woods Bureau said that about 270,000 people have taken part in the treeplanting drive in public places in addition to the more than 4,000 professional gardeners. Meanwhile all units are putting in more efforts to beautify the environment. The capital iron and steel complex, one of the city's chief polluters, planted more than 150,000 trees around its premises. Worm-infested trees and shrubs around Zhongnanhai (site of the central People's Government and Central Committee of the Communist Party) have been replaced with Yulan magnolias, young pines and small flowering shrubs. Shrubbery projects have been started at the city's six highway overpasses, at the national agricultural exhibition center and in the downtown streets and Tiananmen Square.

The Beijing press and radio have mounted campaigns to promote the drive and a showcase has been established at one of the city's major intersections displaying green places in some of the world's capitals such as Pyongyang, Paris, Washington and Warsaw.

A spokesman for the Parks and Woods Bureau said that while Beijing's green spots had increased in the last four years, they only accounted for 22.3 percent of the open areas in the city. There are still 800 hectares remaining to be planted, he said. According to this year's plan, another 600,000 trees, 600,000 square meters of grass and 34 small parks are still to be put down. The project will green the whole 125 hectares of downtown, most of the city proper and more than 20 roads which are being built and expanded. Supplying this massive effort are 500 hectares of nurseries the city has built, which provide 600,000 saplings per year, and 10 hectares of grass nurseries.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS EDUCATIONAL MEETING

SK021354 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and correspondent (Sun Daye), the regional educational work conference recently held in Hohhot defined the major tasks of the region's educational front for the future as follows: achieve success in educational readjustment, strengthen ideological and political work and vigorously raise the educational level.

At the conference, responsible comrades of educational departments throughout the region fully appreciated the achievements scored by the region in education. At the same time, they cited many examples of expressions of leftist ideas in the educational field, emphasizing the need to eliminate the pernicious influence of leftist ideas, and stressed the need to conduct educational readjustment and continue to upgrade educational work.

Issues concerning educational readjustment were fully discussed at the conference. The participants held that the guiding principle for readjusting general education in the region is to emphasize primary schools, appropriately readjust middle schools and appropriately reduce the number of high schools. Vigorous efforts should be made to reform the inner structure of secondary education and use the manpower, funds and materials transferred from secondary schools to make 5-year primary schooling universal, develop key schools, restore nationality schools, train and upgrade the quality of teachers, improve school conditions and raise the level of educational work. The principle of readjustment is to proceed from facts, seek truth from facts and act according to our capability.

The participants made specific arrangements for gradually readjusting the region's middle and primary schools. They held that improving and strengthening the students' ideological education is one of the major tasks for the region's schools.

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The basic step to fulfill this task is to further strengthen the system of class master, improve political education, do a good job in the work of CYL and Young Pioneer organizations and give full play to the exemplary role of CYL members, Young Pioneers and class cadres. Special attention should be given to veteran and backbone teachers who enjoy higher prestige among students to help them play a greater role in political and ideological education. Pains-taking and conscientious efforts should be made to carry out positive education. The content of education must have a clear purpose. Its measures should be flexible, specific and in conformity with young people's characteristics. We should wage campaigns that advocate student self-rule, we should emulate Lei Feng, establish new social morals, elect "three goods" students, publicize "five stresses" and "four beauties" and stress civility and politeness to establish socialist spiritual civilization.

The participants conducted extensive discussions concerning the consolidation and improvement of teacher contingents, emphasizing and strengthening of nationality education and improving leadership and work style. They also made arrangements for work in 1981.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee; Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional party committee; Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; and other leading comrades heard briefings and delivered important speeches at the conference.

HUO SHILIAN ADDRESSES SHANXI TRADE UNION MEETING

HK030222 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Summary] The third enlarged plenary meeting of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial Federation of Trade Unions was held in Taiyuan from 24 to 28 March. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian and Secretary Zhao Yuting spoke at the meeting.

Speaking on the central tasks for the province, Huo Shilian said: "At present we must do well in implementing the principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability and promote industrial and agricultural production as rapidly as possible. The party, government, trade unions and CYL must work together to promote this work. Trade unions organize the workers' movement and represent the worker masses. They speak to the workers with a powerful voice. The trade unions must play an important role in educating the workers, stabilizing their feelings and stimulating their enthusiasm. They must continue to conduct propaganda and education for the worker masses in the spirit of the central work conference and ensure that the worker masses truly understand the importance of readjustment. They must conduct education in the four basic principles for the worker masses, so that the working class will become models in upholding the four basic principles. They must give the workers education in struggling hard amid difficulties, so that the workers will understand that our country has a weak foundation and faces various difficulties, and that we must rely on our own efforts and struggle hard amid difficulties in order to build the four modernizations. They must give the worker masses education in democracy and the legal system, and teach the working class to observe discipline and keep the law, obey orders, and refuse to listen to the incitements of those who want to see the whole world in chaos. They must wage struggle against those black sheep in the worker movement.

"The trade unions must care for the workers' livelihood and work with the party and government to solve problems in their daily life that urgently need to be solved and can be solved. Those which can be solved now should be. Where problems cannot be solved for the moment, it is necessary to explain things to the masses. The majority of the masses will understand.

"The trade unions must speak for the workers and uphold their interests. Certain trade union cadres do dare to launch their work in a bold and responsible way. They do not dare to boldly uphold the interests of the workers." This situation should be corrected.

Huo Shilian said: "There must be points of emphasis in trade union work. As far as the province as a whole is concerned, coal is the focus of Shanxi industry. The trade unions must work with the departments concerned to grasp coal production. They must also work hard to grasp production of consumer goods urgently needed in the markets."

Secretary Zhao Yuting's speech dwelt on building spiritual civilization.

SHANXI CALLS FOR BOOST IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

HK020952 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Summary] A conference of directors of prefectural and municipal economics committees and heads of provincial industry and communications bureaus and departments was held from 25 to 28 March. The meeting demanded that industry and communications workers make every effort to overcome difficulties and promote production in the second quarter to fulfill more than half the year's quota by the end of June. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Wang Kewen and Vice Governor Wang Maolin spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: "The general situation on the province's industry and communications front is good, as a result of implementing the central No 1 and 2 documents and the principle on readjustment. Thanks to the efforts of the workers, output of daily necessities has greatly increased, while production of coal and electricity and communications and transportation have overfulfilled the plans. However, there are many problems in the province's industrial and production structure. In particular, leaders of certain units cannot correctly comprehend and implement the readjustment principle, harbor ideas of relaxing and waiting around, fail to get a good grasp of production, and exercise ineffective organizational leadership. As a result of all this industrial production fell during the first quarter, while economic results were not ideal. The leaders at all levels must therefore stimulate their enthusiasm, correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and production and promote a drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure, centered on readjustment and aimed at improving economic results. We must take advantage of the province's favorable conditions such as ample electric power and good transportation to reverse as rapidly as possible the passive situation in industry and communications in the first quarter." The meeting put forward the following demands in order to reach new levels in the second quarter:

1. Make every effort to boost output of consumer goods. It is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of quotas for increasing production of 25 major products, including bicycles, sewing machines, TV sets, radio receivers, cigarettes, wines, wool, shoes and domestic electrical goods. All trades and sectors concerned must go all out to support production of the light and textile industries.
2. Work hard to increase output of coal and electric power and make good arrangements for communications and transportation.
3. Strive to improve product quality and increase variety to enhance competitiveness.
4. Develop the potentials of existing enterprises and strive to improve economic results. During the second quarter it is necessary to promote economic responsibility and accounting systems in large and medium units with more than 1,000 employees, and gradually establish and put on a sound basis the three-level accounting system for factory, workshop, and work shift and group. It is also necessary to strengthen control of raw material, reduce input consumption and save expenditure. It is necessary to strengthen labor management and immediately put a stop to unhealthy trends such as arbitrary and indiscriminate hiring and employment of temporary and contract workers. It is necessary to implement the principle of distribution according to work and gradually expand and popularize the piecework systems. We must curb indiscriminate and disguised bonus payments."
5. Strengthen leadership over industrial production. Leaders at all levels must study and implement the relevant central documents, clear away leftist influences and concentrate efforts on promoting readjustment and production.

JILIN ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON SPRING FARMING

SK030912 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial People's Government issued a directive on 2 April regarding spring farming.

1. All localities should promptly concentrate all their manpower, draft animals and farm machines on spring farming and successfully carry out the spring sowing while soil moisture is adequate. They should pay special attention to make the most of farm machines and accelerate the sowing work by putting into service all the cattle, horses and farm machines available.
2. Raise the sowing quality and the level of scientific farming. We must do our best to ensure a full stand of all crop shoots after they are sown.
3. Foster an ideology of combating natural disasters and protecting spring farming and make genuine efforts to prevent waterlogging and combat droughts. Western areas in the province should carry out spring sowing on a crash basis in places where soil moisture is adequate. Areas where soil moisture is inadequate and which are suffering from drought should actively tap the potentials of water resources and engage in spring irrigation on a larger scale. There are many waterlogged lowlands in the province. The stubble field in these places should be left exposed to the sun to ensure that seeds can be sown in time.
4. Further readjust the distribution of crops and ensure the fulfillment of the state plans. We must ensure the fulfillment of the state grain purchasing task and the assigned purchasing task of agricultural byproducts while giving due considerations to the production teams' decisionmaking power. We must rationally arrange the acreages for the various crops and firmly grasp grain production.
5. The various localities should pay earnest attention to sowing seed-breeding fields in the spring sowing.
6. Pay close attention to helping poor production teams in spring sowing work. County and commune authorities should send competent cadres to poor teams to help them solve practical problems and, especially, institute the responsibility system.
7. Make further efforts to strengthen and perfect the responsibility system in production.
8. Party committees and people's governments at all levels should step up their leadership over spring farming.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG POPULATION DROP--Harbin, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang has scored remarkable achievements in planned parenthood. In 1980 Heilongjiang's rate of natural growth in population dropped to 8.6 per thousand with 290 000 less babies compared with 1979. More than 3.73 million women in the province have adopted birth control measures. At present, over 528,000 couples have been issued one child only certificates. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 24 Mar 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SPRING FARMING--Harbin, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--In preparation for spring farming, Heilongjiang Province mobilized some 3.77 million people at the communes in the vast countryside. They have collected 251.1 billion jin of manure fertilizer and selected more than 1 billion jin of seeds. Sowing of spring wheat has begun in various parts of the province. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

QINGHAI: MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR GUAN BAOJIA

SK030922 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A memorial service for Comrade Guan Baojia was held in the auditorium of the guesthouse in Xining on the afternoon of 2 April. Presenting wreaths were the NPC Standing Committee, the NPC Nationalities Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Committee, the CCP Central Committee United Front Department, the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Military District, and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Leading comrades including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Ji Chunguang and Wu Shengrong sent wreaths. Also presenting wreaths were the provincial-level organs, the Xining Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, the Haixi Mongol-Tibetan-Kazakh Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee and the prefectural Revolutionary Committee and Wulan and Dulan Counties. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Military District and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhaxi Wangqug, Wang Wenying, Ga Bulong, Xihouba, Song Lin, Liu Chengyun, Liang Changhan, Sha Chundrup, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Ma Wanli, Shen Ling, Lu Zhian, Guo Tingfan, Fang Xin, Ma Letian, Wu Yaoliang, Zhou Chongde, Liao Aiting and Sangre Jiacao, attended the memorial service.

TAN YOULIN ADDRESSES URUMQI PLA UNITS WORK MEETING

HK021342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Qin Weidong [4440 5898 2639] and Zhang Wanlai [1728 5502 0171]: "Tan Youlin Stresses Need To Eliminate 'Leftist' Ideological Influence in the Course of Educating Cadres in the Armed Forces"]

[Text] When talking about the question of cadres' education in the armed forces, Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, said that the "leftist" ideology is still our major obstacle in the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. When educating cadres in the armed forces, we must continue to eliminate the "leftist" ideology and further correct the ideological line.

Tan Youlin said this at the political work conference which the Urumqi PLA units recently held. This conference analyzed the problems existing in the education of cadres in the armed forces. It held that some comrades have not freed themselves from the shackles of the leftist line. Their minds are still restricted by the "leftist" conventions. They are still judging and measuring the party's current line, principles and policies as well as the party's current leadership by means of the "leftist" yardstick. As they uphold "leftist" ideology and adopt metaphysical viewpoints, they are accustomed to judging problems with "leftist" views. As a result, they regard "leftist" things as being correct and correct things as being rightist. "In the eyes of lame persons, even opera shows are performed on a skewed stage." Thus, they either consciously or unconsciously depart from the party's line, principles and policies.

According to Tan Youlin, while eliminating the "leftist" ideology and mistakes in the course of educating cadres in the armed forces, we must seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism. We hope all comrades, particularly leading cadres, will take the lead in applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, treat people kindly, adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient," sincerely and openly help one another and further correct our ideological line.

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON FORD'S CHINA VISIT

HK011322 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Ford's China Visit and Sino-American Relations"]

[Text] After a 6-day visit, former U.S. President Gerald Ford left Beijing for home via Tokyo on 27 March. During his visit in Beijing, Ford delivered President Reagan's messages and letters to Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang and extended President Reagan's invitation for the Chinese premier to visit the United States. He also held talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the overall international situation and on major international issues and bilateral relations. These exchanges of views are conducive to the broadening and deepening of Sino-American relations and the further development of bilateral relations along normal lines.

Ford's visit served three purposes, namely, to renew some old friendships, to convey the best wishes of President Reagan to the Chinese leadership and to get an impression of current conditions in China and of Chinese policies. He has fulfilled his mission.

Since Reagan took office, his policy toward China is becoming clear. Both he and Haig have recently decided that the relations between the United States and Taiwan should remain unchanged. He and Vice President Bush recently met with Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin on separate occasions. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral issues and questions concerning the international situation and hoped to develop relations on the basis of the principles laid down in the communique on the normalization of relations between China and the United States.

From what Ford had said during his China visit, we can understand the purpose of the Reagan administration's policy toward China, which is, to proceed from the situation as a whole and join hands in coping with Soviet aggression. This is for the security of the United States itself as well as for world peace. Ford said: "The United States and China must not only work together bilaterally but must seek to work with other non-Soviet nations to thwart the territorial ambitions of the Soviet Union." The two countries must unite with other forces in the world that are opposed to Soviet hegemony and work together to cope with Soviet aggression. This is in fact China's consistent stand. We can also say that this is the common ground shared by the Reagan administration and the Chinese Government on the question of coping with the Soviet Union.

In the 3 months and more since Reagan moved into the White House, tension has appeared in the international arena. Fighting in El Salvador has intensified; Soviet forces have further infiltrated into Central America; Polish workers' protests have exacerbated and the threat of Soviet intervention can be felt all over Poland. Many state leaders are aware of the Soviet threat to world peace, but their views differ. Some cherish illusions about detente preached by the Soviet Union and seek a momentary relaxation. Others are still hesitant about beefing up their defense capabilities and joining hands to cope with Soviet aggression because of economic considerations. This is the background of Ford's remarks about uniting forces on a wider scale to cope with the Soviet threat.

Viewed as a whole, we believe that the Reagan administration will follow the policies of the two previous administrations in its relations with China and that relations between the two countries will continue to develop on the basis of the principles laid down in the Shanghai Communique. However, some questions concerning its relations with Taiwan have yet to be clarified. The New York TIMES reported during the period of Ford's China visit that one of Ford's missions was to sound the Chinese Government out about its attitude toward the degree of the development of U.S.-Taiwan relations and toward arms sales to Taiwan. According to Ford, there are problems between the United States and China that must be solved. This may include the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. China has made it quite plain that it is opposed to countries selling arms to Taiwan. Since the two countries have agreed to put the global strategy before everything else and to follow the principles laid down in the Shanghai Communique in handling problems between them, the United States should seek to settle specific problems through diplomatic channels and should not act arbitrarily because this will hamper the development of Sino-American relations.

WEN WEI PO ON SPY ACTIVITIES IN GUANGDONG

HK020959 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 31 Mar 81 p 2

[Report: "Guangdong Cracks Numerous Spy Cases"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 30 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--With the help of the masses, the Guangdong provincial public security organs have recently cracked a number of KMT spy cases. They have arrested a number of secret agents sent on special errands as well as local secret agents, thus striking blows at the plots of the enemy's intelligence organizations.

Since the NPC Standing Committee issued the "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots," the broad masses of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese compatriots have warmly responded to it and have worked hard for the return of Taiwan to the motherland. However, the KMT intelligence organizations have not put an end to their sabotage activities. They have violated the common desire of the people to rapidly achieve the unification of the motherland. They have sent secret agents to China taking advantage of simpler custom formalities while China is rapidly developing foreign relations. They have collected intelligence, developed secret organizations, conducted reactionary propaganda, confused and poisoned people's minds, created trouble, disturbed the social order and sabotaged the building of the four modernizations.

Recently, before the 12th National Congress of the KMT was convened, the KMT intelligence organizations had successively sent secret agents to China, asking them to mail "congratulation letters" to the "12th KMT National Congress" from the mainland, thus bluffing and blustering and expanding reactionary propaganda. A secret agent Zhong Jiefu was arrested in Guangzhou on 27 January, 1981. He had been working for the KMT intelligence organizations since 1979 and had sneaked into Guangzhou twice to collect economic and military intelligence on the PRC. In mid-January, 1981, Zhong disguised himself as a tourist and sneaked into Guangzhou to collect intelligence on the trial of the "gang of four" and on economic readjustment. He also sent two letters in secret code to the KMT intelligence organizations and sent a letter to "congratulate" the "12th National Congress" of the KMT. Another secret agent, Yan Minghui, was also arrested. Yan left China illegally for Hong Kong in 1972 and joined the KMT intelligence organizations in October, 1979. Since then, he has sneaked into Guangdong Province five times and arranged for certain workers of a Shaoguan factory, such as Qiu Jingrong, to join and provide information to the intelligence organizations. Yan sneaked into China again on 7 January 1981. He also sent a "congratulations letter" to the KMT on the "12th national congress," contacted Qiu Jingrong and others and arranged tasks for them. In mid-February, the Shaoguan Municipal Public Security Bureau arrested both Yan and Qiu and discovered and seized a few letters of instruction which had been prepared by the intelligence organizations and brought into China by Yan.

Some secret agents usually got in touch with their relatives and friends when they sneaked into mainland China and persuaded them to carry out reactionary propaganda by offering them material rewards, actively organizing intelligence activities. Many people promptly realized their plots and reported the case to the public security organs for action. However, some individuals have joined the intelligence organizations and run counter to the road of revolution because they could not resist the material temptations or because of the influence of reactionary ideas. Another secret agent, Feng Cuifang, was also arrested. She sneaked into Guangzhou on a special errand in 1979 and met her nephew Feng Chongde, who was working in a knitting factory in Xinhui County, and adopted him as her son. Later, using the connection of Feng Cuifang, Feng Chongde joined the intelligence organizations. He had already earned a sum of money by sending intelligence to the organizations, using aliases, codes and symbols. The two of them were arrested by the Jiangmen Municipal Public Security Bureau in early March 1981 when they were exchanging information.

Currently, the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Bureau is on the alert against any KMT intelligence activities.

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